



# CHINA

No. 36673

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1957.

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## COMMENT OF THE DAY

### Duty And Rights

**P**RESIDENT Eisenhower's insistence that Israel forthwith fulfil its obligations to withdraw wholly from Egyptian territory is based on the principle that no country has any moral or legal right to flaunt or impose conditions on resolutions approved by the United Nations. It is a principle that is willingly accepted by those nations who acknowledge the necessity of a moral law governing international relations and dealings.

Israel's duty to the United Nations is clear enough. Remaining shrouded in doubt is what is going to happen after the Israelis have obeyed the commands of the General Assembly. Here President Eisenhower was curiously vague, and from Israel's point of view unrealistic.

**N**OTHING that has happened during recent years supports the suggestion that it is wrong to assume Egypt would not resume discrimination against Israeli shipping in the Gulf of Aqaba and would not again indulge in commando raids in the Gaza strip once the Israelis have withdrawn to their own territory. It has been the declared policy of successive Egyptian governments to apply sanctions against Israeli shipping, and an essential feature of Cairo's military adventures to maintain sporadic hostilities in the Gaza area.

Since UN intervention in the Middle East flare-up which resulted in the complete withdrawal of Anglo-French forces from the Suez and partial evacuation of Egypt by the Israelis, President Nasser has given not the slightest indication that he is prepared to accept anything but the status quo ante once Israeli troops have been cleared from his territory. It is not unreasonable, therefore, that Israel should seek guarantees against resumption of Egyptian activities and continuance of the Egyptian blockade against her shipping.

Difficult to understand, in these circumstances, is President Eisenhower's apparent willingness to associate the United States in sanctions against Israel should she continue to refuse to fulfil UN resolutions, and at the same time display seeming reluctance to commit the US to guarantees of protection for Israel's territory and shipping once she has fulfilled her obligations.

**T**HE dispute between Egypt and Israel is not one-sided; neither can be its settlement. Israel's fulfilment of her obligations to the United Nations must not allow freedom to President Nasser to indulge in acts of provocation and discrimination. Nasser shows no signs of voluntarily giving the required assurances, and UN at the moment does not appear inclined to extract them from, or impose them on him.

Withdrawal of Israeli forces from all Egyptian territory does not guarantee peace in the Middle East. There must subsequently be an equivalent contribution by Egypt and the other Arab states hostile to Israel — an agreement underwritten by the United Nations which safeguards the integrity of all the territories concerned, and the freedom of Israeli shipping through the Gulf of Aqaba and the Suez Canal.

## SECURITY COUNCIL CHIEF TO EXAMINE KASHMIR PROBLEM

New York, Feb. 21. The Security Council today unanimously approved a resolution to send Mr Gunnar Jarring of Sweden on a mission to India and Pakistan to examine proposals for a solution of the Kashmir problem.

The voting was ten in favour with none against and the Soviet Union abstaining. Mr Jarring is scheduled to

report back to the Council before April 15, 1957.

The new "peace mission" was the result of a resolution sponsored by the United States, Britain and Australia, which was put before the Council yesterday after the Soviet Union had vetoed a previous Western resolution

which was much wider in scope.

In addition to calling for a visit to the subcontinent by Mr Jarring, the rejected resolution envisaged a Kashmir plebiscite under the supervision of a United Nations international army.

The long drawn out debate over Kashmir came to a head rapidly today,

when Mr Arkady Sobolev of the Soviet Union announced he would give his tacit blessing to the new resolution by registering an "abstention" when it came to a vote. When hands were counted, there was no opposition, ten favourable votes were registered and the Soviet Union abstained.

Veteran U.N. observers felt that Mr Jarring would leave as soon as possible and felt that he would probably visit Karachi first and postpone his visit to New Delhi until after the Indian elections in March. Mr Krishna Menon of India, again appeared tired and weak as he took his place at the

Council table for today's deliberations. After his collapse yesterday, he came into the chamber attended by his personal physician, who sat near him, with his blood-pressure kit.

At the conclusion of the session, he moved easily out of the room, stopping to chat with several delegates. — Reuter & France-Press. (See also P3).

## Sanctions Move By US Will Be Unpopular

Washington, Feb. 21. President Eisenhower will face strong congressional disapproval if he supports a United Nations policy of sanctions against Israel.

That much was clear in the aftermath of the President's television speech last night in which he declared that the United Nations had "no choice", but exert pressure on Israel to comply with its demand that she evacuate her troops from Egyptian territory.

The consensus in Washington was that the President thereby served unmistakable notice that he was prepared to invoke a policy of sanctions.

But his reference to the "approaching" moment when the United Nations must renew with increased vigour its efforts to bring about Israeli withdrawal obviously indicated that Israel would be given time to reconsider its previous position.

### REGRET

Senator Lyndon B. Johnson, the Democratic Party leader in the Senate, whose previous opposition to sanctions was supported by the whole of the Democratic Senate policy committee, today expressed regret that the President still felt "there was no choice", but to bring pressure on one side of a two-sided dispute in the Middle East unless certain terms are met.

"I agree that Israel should withdraw, but I also feel that the withdrawal should be accompanied by adequate United Nations action that will not leave Israel defenceless," added Senator Johnson. — China Mail Special.

## SINGAPORE OFFICIAL ALLEGES IN COURT:

## 'IMMIGRATION IN HONGKONG' People Smuggled In: No Permits

Singapore, Feb. 22. A Singapore Immigration officer said in court yesterday there was a well organised racket in Hongkong which for a fee smuggled people without valid permits into Singapore.

The officer, Mr B. R. Marks, was prosecuting Hui Ching Shing, 28, an assistant manager in a Hongkong commercial agency, and Ng Sui Tong, 29, a merchant who were charged with entering Singapore illegally on June 9.

Both pleaded guilty. The magistrate fined each \$2250 (HK\$9000) and ordered them to be removed all their removal from Singapore.

### 'THIRD CASE'

Mr Marks told the court, investigations revealed the accused had had their passages arranged through friends in Hongkong and members of the ship's crew at a total cost of HK\$9000.

He said: "They had apparently taken advantage of the racket now existing."

He asked the court to impose a severe sentence.

He said the case was the third of its kind brought to the attention of the Immigration authorities, although this was the first time there had been a prosecution.

The magistrate, Mr G. Tara Singh, agreed on the need for a severe sentence, but said: "There is no evidence before the court that a racket exists and I cannot take notice of this point."

## Three Army Officers On Charges

Nicosia, Feb. 21. Three British army officers, including a Lieutenant-Colonel, will be court-martialled in Nicosia next week, it was announced today.

They are to be charged under section 41 of the Army Act, which covers a wide range of offences.

The three accused officers are: Lieutenant-Colonel P. C. M. Buckle, Royal West Kent Regiment; Major L. B. Beutler, O.B.E., Duke of Wellington's Regiment; and Lieutenant E. J. H. Dainton, also of the Duke of Wellington's Regiment.

An Army spokesman stated the charges had no connection with Cyprus, but declined to amplify them. — China Mail Special.

## RACKET

## National Health Crisis: GPs' Demand

London, Feb. 21. General practitioners will be advised to resign from Britain's National Health Service unless the Government agrees to an immediate and satisfactory settlement of the doctor's pay claim, it was announced here tonight.

Some 40,000 doctors in the National Health Service have demanded a 24 per cent pay increase.

Yesterday the Government announced it would set up a Royal Commission to enquire into the remuneration of doctors and dentists.

The Government said it did not feel able to admit the claim, which would cost about £20 million a year.

### BMA STATEMENT

A statement issued by the General Medical Services Committee of the British Medical Association, representing 21,000 doctors, said tonight:

"The Committee is summoning an emergency conference of local medical committees throughout the country at an early date, and is recommending to that conference that unless the Government agrees to an immediate and satisfactory settlement of the profession's claim, to arbitration, general practitioners throughout the country will be advised to send in their resignations from the service." — China Mail Special.

## HK COMMENT

The Hongkong Director of Criminal Investigation, Mr N. B. Fraser, said: "We have no information on this particular subject."

"We have not been approached by the Singapore authorities."

## Guided Missile Escapes

Almagordo, Feb. 21.

A Matador guided missile broke loose from its radio control today and travelled hundreds of miles before it ran out of fuel and crashed — it is believed, harmlessly.

The Air Force in Washington said tonight it had received "unconfirmed information indicating that the misguided missile may have crashed in Wyoming, near Rock Springs."

It was believed earlier that the Matador crashed in a desolate mountain area of Western Colorado.

### 650-Mile Flight

The Air Force said the missile may have covered as much as 650 miles during its wild 30-minute, uncontrolled flight. It gave rise to numerous reports of "unidentified flying objects" throughout the West.

The Air Force said a ground observer corps station in Wyoming reported to a Salt Lake City, Utah, air defence centre that it sighted what appeared to be the trail of a missile at an "extremely high" altitude 45 miles south of Rock Springs.

Later the gas company employee reported an explosion and fire 60 miles north-east of Rock Springs.

The Matador is a high-speed pilotless missile designed for bombardment. It is powered by jet engine and can be armed with an atomic warhead. But the runaway missile carried only research equipment. — United Press.

## OH, FOR AN A-BOMB

Paris, Feb. 21.

An atomic bomb exploded in the middle of the Sahara Desert could turn its arid wastes into a fertile garden, according to a member of the French Union Assembly, M. Pierre Cornet.

He said there was an immense amount of water beneath the sands of the Sahara. One atomic explosion there would do the work of millions of man-hours, and what no excavator could do — create huge reservoirs of water in the desert.

These "inland seas" would make the climate more temperate and enable vast extents of ground to be irrigated, he said. — China Mail Special.

## COLONY'S ROUND THE CLOCK OUTPUT

Manchester, Feb. 22.

Hongkong spindles operated for 8,522 hours out of a year's total of 8,784 hours, according to a survey of textile spinning industries of 46 nations published today.

The survey compiled by the International Federation of Cotton and Allied Textile Industries showed that Lancashire mills were at the bottom of the list for hours worked with 1,520 hours for the period ending July 31, 1956.

The survey said Indian spindles worked 5,602 hours; Dutch, 4,308 hours; German, 3,729 hours; and French, 3,325 hours. India and Hongkong shipped more than 180 million yards of cotton cloth to Britain.

The survey said that cotton consumption by the world's mills created a new record in that year of 29,837,000 bales.

— Reuter.

### US Figures Incorrect

The Chairman of the Hongkong Exporters Association, Col. H. Owen-Hughes said today figures of exports of Hongkong shirts to the United States quoted in an agency message from New York on Wednesday were incorrect.

The Chairman of the Japanese Importers Committee of the American National Association of Shirts, Pyjama, and Sportswear Manufacturers, said that "according to trade reports," US imports of Hongkong shirts, made of Japanese cloth, this year amounted to about 420,000 dozen, compared with 650,000 shipped from Japan in the whole of 1956.

Col. Owen-Hughes said that the total quantity Hongkong shipped during 1956 was 37,531 dozen, while 5,000 dozen were shipped in December and 3,699 dozen in January.

## Pedestrians Hit By Gunfire

Algiers, Feb. 21.

Rebel terrorists driving a large four-door sedan through the north-western Algerian town of Saida tonight suddenly opened up with machineguns on a crowd of pedestrians.

First reports said a young girl was killed by the gunfire and a number of people were wounded. — United Press.

### More Arrests

Budapest Feb. 21.

Police searched the technical university at Miskolc, north-east Hungary, today, seizing weapons, ammunition and leaflets and detaining "several" people. It was officially reported tonight. — Reuter.

## BEFORE BRITISH WITHDREW Nasser Promised Canal Freedom

United Nations, Feb. 21. Britain disclosed today it had received assurances of free passage for its ships through the Suez Canal before withdrawing its troops from the Canal Zone last year.

A British spokesman said Britain and France were assured through the U.N. Secretary-General, Mr Dag Hammarskjöld, on December 3 that Egypt would not discriminate against shipping of the two nations after they withdrew their troops.

It had been announced earlier that Britain had "no misgivings" about the use of the Canal by Anglo-French shipping, but today was the first time the December 3 assurance had been mentioned.

They have not yet been made public in detail.

### INTERDEPENDENT

The spokesman recalled also that the withdrawal of Anglo-French troops was delayed until the U.N. Emergency Force was ready to take over the positions they were leaving.

It was late December before the evacuation was completed. He linked this sequence of events with the Foreign Office announcement today that Britain believed withdrawal of Israeli forces from the Gaza strip and the Aqaba coast and the movement of U.N. forces into the two areas should be "interdependent."

"We cannot put in U.N. forces until the Israelis have left," he said. "We do not want to see a vacuum."

Egypt's attitude regarding the use of U.N. forces to replace the Israelis if they withdrew could not be determined immediately.

A U.S. spokesman emphasised the American view that Israel

has received "adequate assurances" from the United States on the conditions it has stipulated for withdrawal of its forces.

"The United States, in discussions with the representative of Israel, has provided adequate assurances which recognise the proper interests of Israel," he said.

"There have in fact been measures suggested which would be put into effect after Israel compliance with the U.N. resolution (calling for withdrawal of Israeli forces from Egyptian territory)...."

"There will be no next step until there are indications of a response by Israel to the approaches which have been made." — United Press.

## —IKE'S THROAT IS EXAMINED

Washington, Feb. 21.

President Eisenhower today was examined at the Walter Reed army hospital in Washington for a persistent cough which he has had for several weeks.

Last night, before beginning his televised speech, Mr Eisenhower asked his audience to excuse his persistent cough.

After examining Mr Eisenhower's sinus with

an X-Ray, the President's personal physician, General Howard Snyder, said he was in very good physical condition and that he could find nothing abnormal except a slight inflammation of the windpipe.

The examination lasted a quarter of an hour. Mr Eisenhower then returned to the White House. — France-Press.

## WHEN A HEART LOOKS LIKE A...

London, Feb. 21. There are broken hearts in the London he trade today — caused unwittingly by the Duke of Edinburgh. When the Duke arrived at Lisbon to greet the Queen at the start of the royal tour of Portugal, correspondents reported that he was

wearing a tie covered with hearts.

Immediately, the News Chronicle reports today, an enterprising tie manufacturer switched his two factories from producing ties with a rock and roll motive to a design featuring hearts.

The orders came pouring in — 1,000 dozen the first day. Then, says the newspaper, came bad news the Duke's tie had reinforced hearts, not hearts on it.

So a renowned tie manufacturer has switched back to rock and roll production. — Reuter.

There are all your regular favourites as well including three pages of local and overseas pictures, film and book reviews, cartoons, comic strips, puzzles... all in the Saturday Mail.

The New . . . . . 1957 LOOK in  
Play-time Co-ordinates  
NOW ON DISPLAY  
at  
**Paquerette's**  
— T. V. Pants —  
— T. Shirts —  
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— full size range — S. M. & L. —  
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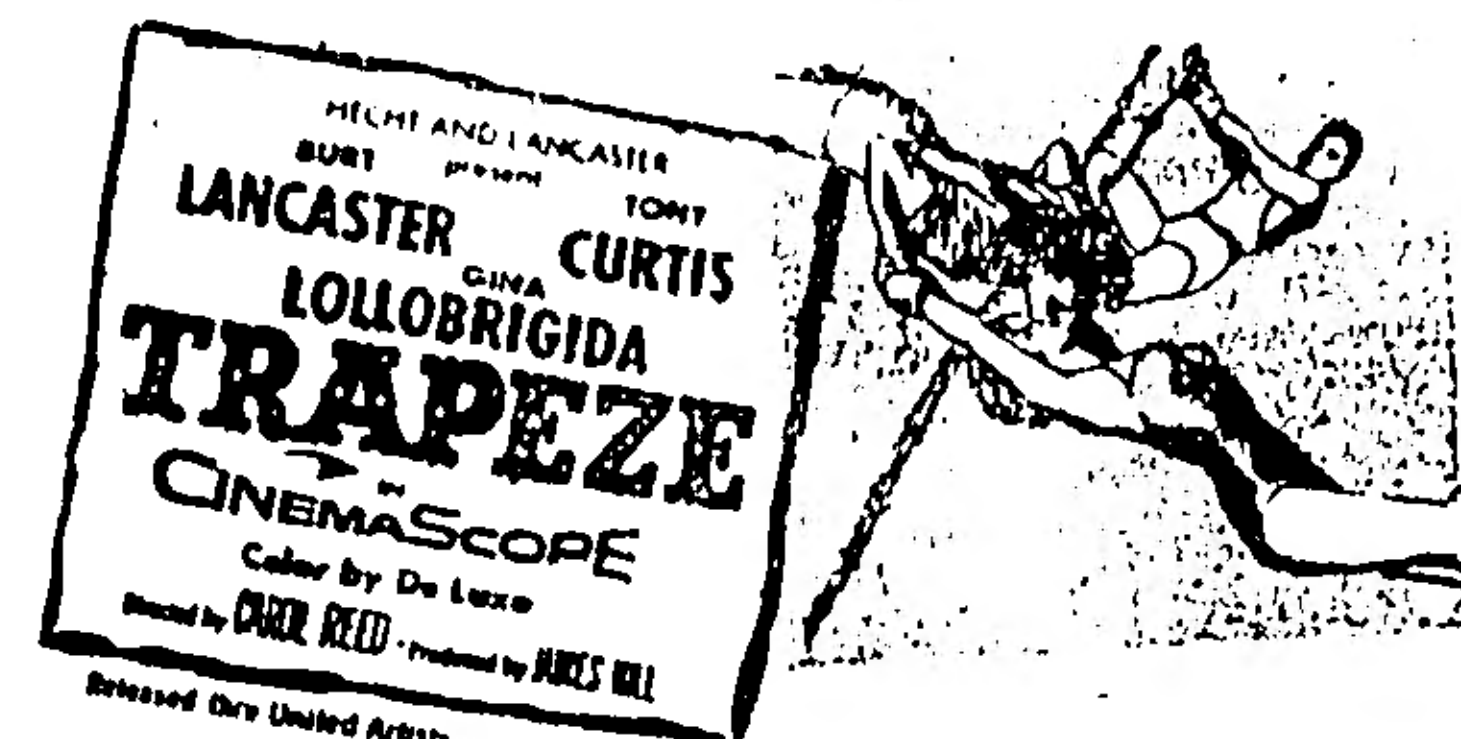
## KING'S PRINCESS

OPENS TO-DAY



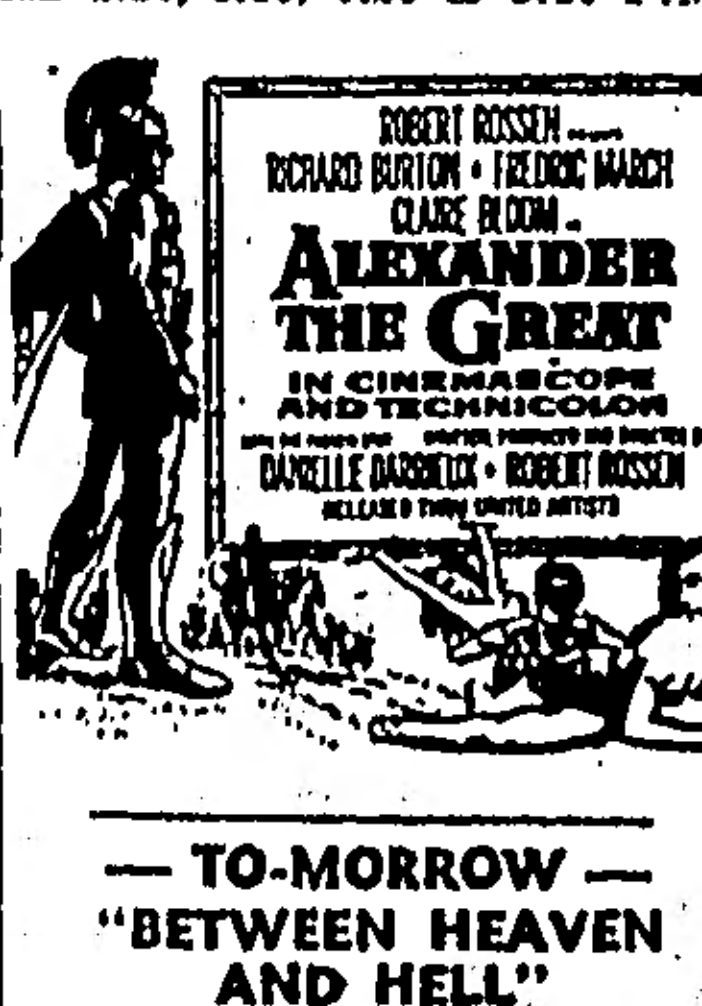
QUEEN'S &amp; ALHAMBRA

SHOWING TO-DAY

AIR-CONDITIONED  
STAR METROPOLE3rd BIG WEEK! NOW SHOWING THE 17th DAY!  
AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.STAR: 5 SHOWS TO-MORROW, Extra Performance of  
"TRAPEZE" At 12.30 p.m.STAR & METROPOLE: 5 SHOWS ON SUN., 24th FEB.  
Extra Performance of "TRAPEZE" At 12.30 p.m.

CAPITOL THEATRE

AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 &amp; 9.30 P.M.

SHOWING TO-DAY  
AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30  
& 9.30 P.M.ORIENTAL MAJESTIC  
AIR-CONDITIONEDSHOWING TO-DAY  
AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.The great adventure of the  
notorious Reno Brothers —  
and the girl they fought for!FINAL TO-DAY  
AT 2.30, 5.00, 7.20 & 9.40 P.M.

## OPPOSITION TO BRITISH TROOP

REDUCTION  
Weakening Of  
NATO Defence

London, Feb. 21.

Mounting opposition from her European partners may force Britain to slow down her projected withdrawal of a third of her forces in Germany, diplomatic sources said today.

The majority of the seven-member Western European Union — the chief European alliance — in Europe outside NATO — are against a weaken-

ing now of the British military force on the Continent. Britain plans to withdraw some 25,000 of its 75,000-strong force in Germany and part of her tactical air force. She wants her allies to approve the cut next Tuesday when the WEU Ministers meet in London.

## No Backing

All the indications today were that she will not receive this backing at present.

NATO, which is likewise being consulted, also opposed the plan for a sizable reduction of British forces in Germany at this crucial stage of the revived cold war. Neither the WEU nations nor NATO were expected to vote outright the British intention; but the majority were expected to record their opposition to the project, officials said.

The reasons for the resistance to the projected withdrawal of British forces are:

★ 1. European allies and NATO military argue the present East-West tension calls for a strengthening, not a weakening, of the Western military position in Europe. NATO disclosed recently that Russia has moved between 2,000 and 3,000 modern tanks into East Germany alone in the latter part of last year.

★ 2. A withdrawal of West's defence shields could be contagious among the allies.

## Critical Year

The British plan, moreover, some allies say, might discourage Germany's own military build-up in the critical current election year.

The British intention appears firm despite these arguments. Britain claims she must do it for economic reasons and adds that the increased firing power of the new guided missiles regiments will make up for reductions in numbers. — United Press.

Slave Traffic  
Guarantee

Paris, Feb. 21.

The Assembly of the French Union voted by 158 to 12 to ask the French Government to take measures to assure the protection of French citizens travelling in certain Middle Eastern countries.

The proposal was especially aimed at protecting French African pilgrims to Mecca from falling into the hands of slave-traders.

The attitude of Saudi Arabia in this matter was strongly criticised by all the speakers during the debate. It was pointed out that, while Saudi Arabia has not signed the international conventions against slavery, the preamble of the United Nations Charter implicitly prohibits the practice of slavery. — France-Press.

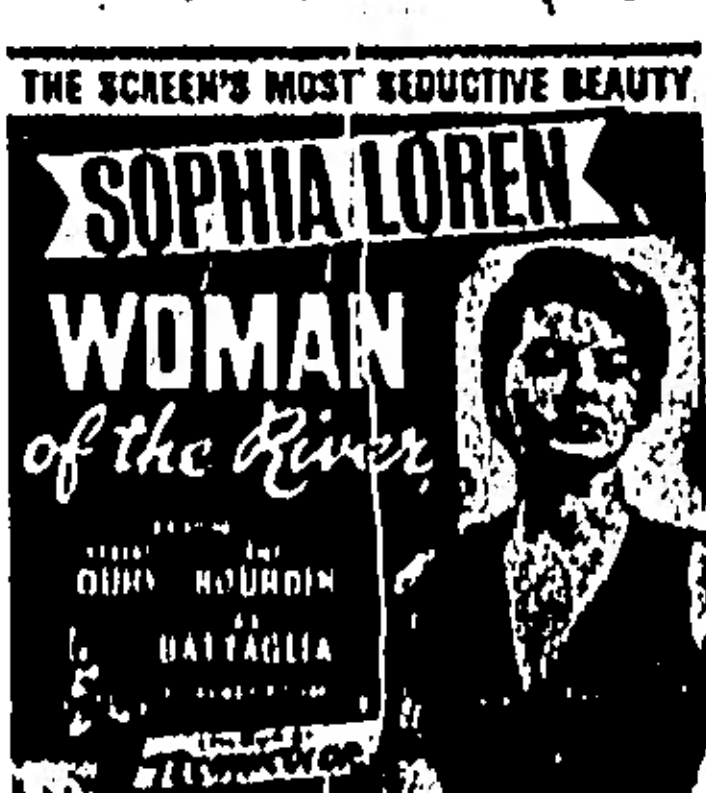
## Actress Injured

Los Angeles, Feb. 21.

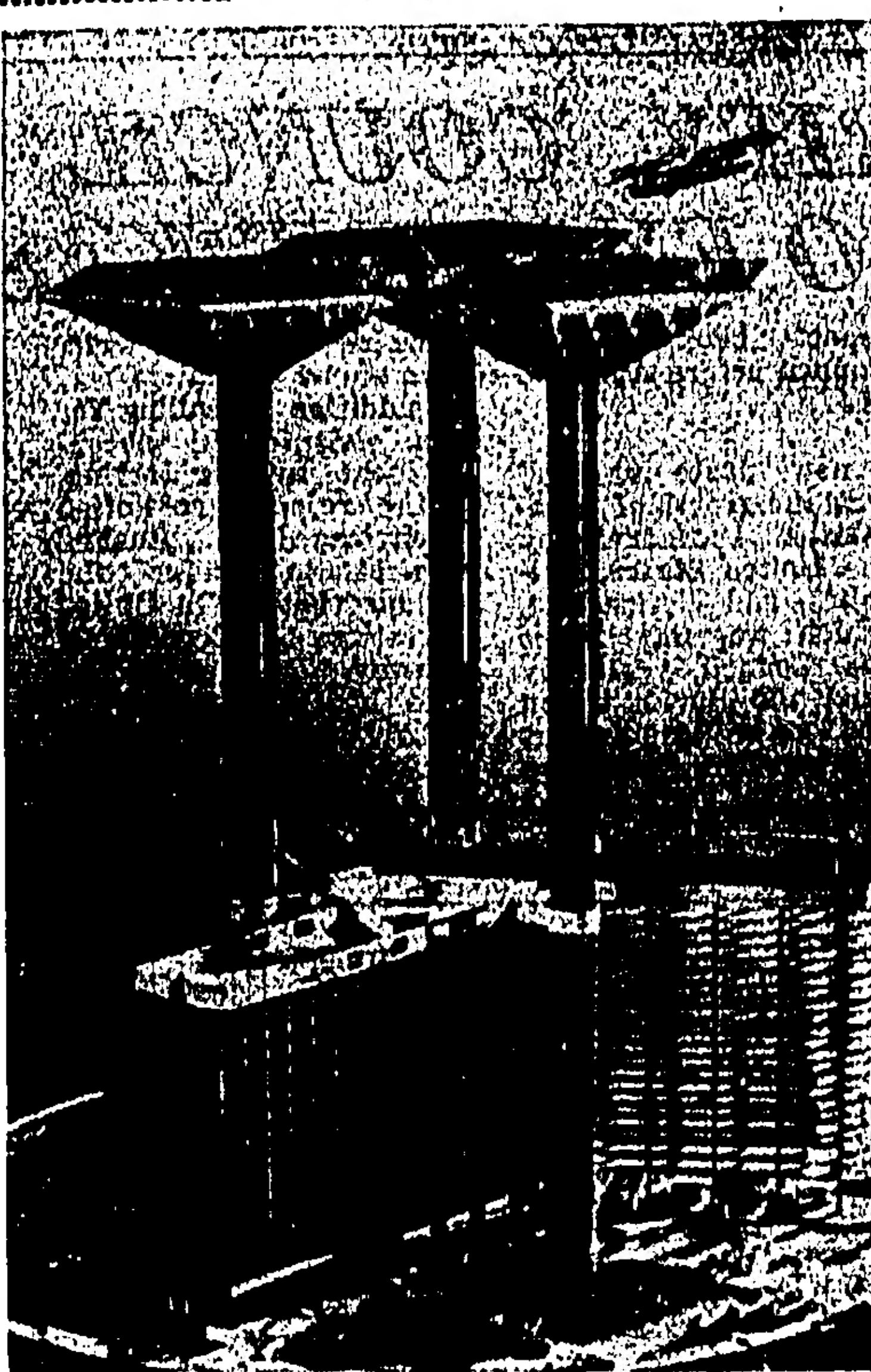
Actress Rhonda Fleming, 30, suffered numerous bruises and injuries today when her car collided with another car. — United Press.

EMPIRE  
KING'S RD. H.K. 11111111GRAND OPENING  
TO-DAY

At 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 &amp; 9.30 p.m.



## Skyport Plan For London



A model of the futuristic "Skyport One", which has been planned by architect Dr James Darford. Skyport One would stand near Waterloo Station on the south bank of the Thames and be 500 feet high. Planes and heli-buses would use the platform which would stand on top of three giant glass-enclosed pillars. The pillars would contain lifts to take passengers and crew—and people using the restaurant — up from ground level. — Express Photo.

Malayan Problems  
Boldly Tackled

London, Feb. 21.

The Reid Commission's recommendations on a constitution for an independent Malayan Federation are "as fair as can be hoped" and neither Britain nor Malaya should want to see any delay in the timetable for merdeka day, The Times said in an editorial today.

It said the recommendations had boldly tackled Malaya's three main problems:

★ 1. Protection for the two main racial groups — Chinese and Malay.

★ 2. A reasonable extension of citizenship to the Chinese.

★ 3. A satisfactory division of powers between the Federal Government and the State rulers.

## Sensible

"In affording protection for the Malays against the more energetic and enterprising Chinese, the Commissioners have sensibly taken the view that protection can last only for a transitional period. The Malays must eventually learn to rely on themselves," said The Times.

The editorial said the Chinese, who were nervous that the Malays might use their political power, were protected by the section on human rights and the liberal grant of Malay citizenship.

"The division of powers between the Federal government and the States seems roughly

reasonable... moreover the fact that residual subjects fall to the States' governments seems to ensure that they will be no mere puppets," said The Times.

## Similar Line

The Manchester Guardian took a similar line and said the recommendations went a long way toward meeting the Chinese demands and at the same time gave the Malays rather better guarantees of favoured treatment in the Services.

"The draft, with some amendments perhaps, should provide a good enough constitution for the country to enjoy a sound democratic life if the conditions for this life exist," said the Guardian. — United Press.

Damascus, Feb. 21. Syrian President, Shukri Kwatli, is expected to leave for Cairo in the next two days to attend the conference of Arab leaders there next Tuesday, well informed sources said.

These sources said Premier Sabri Assali, Defence Minister Khalid Azem and Foreign Minister, Salah Bittar, would accompany the President. — France-Press.

## IMPROVEMENT IN ANGLO-US RELATIONS

Washington, Feb. 21.

JOHN Hay Whitney, new US Ambassador to Britain, believes that Anglo-American relations have improved "materially since the Suez crisis."

Whitney, leaving Saturday for his new post in London, said he hopes that "things will continue in that direction." He conceded it would take "hard work and good will" to re-establish "confidence right down the line."

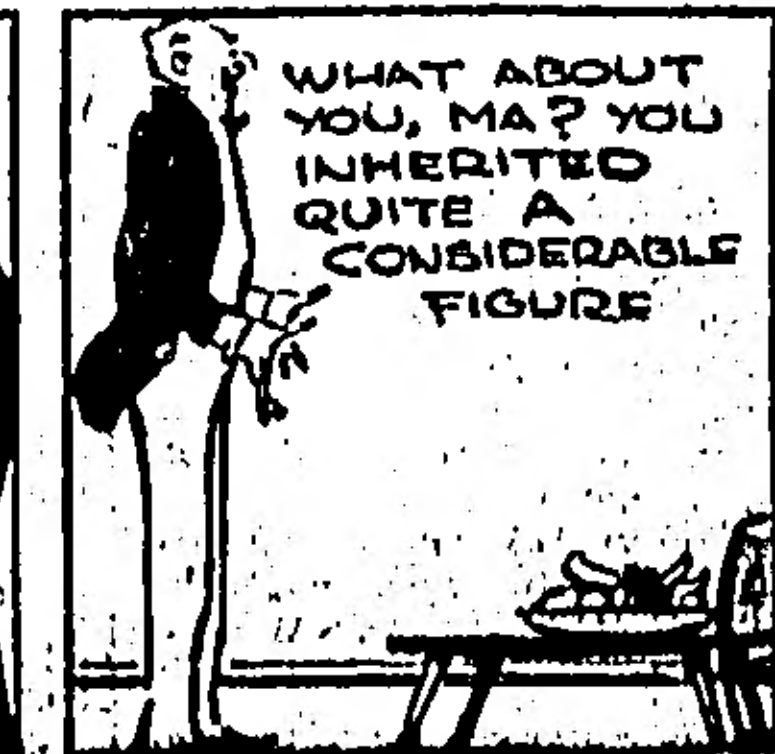
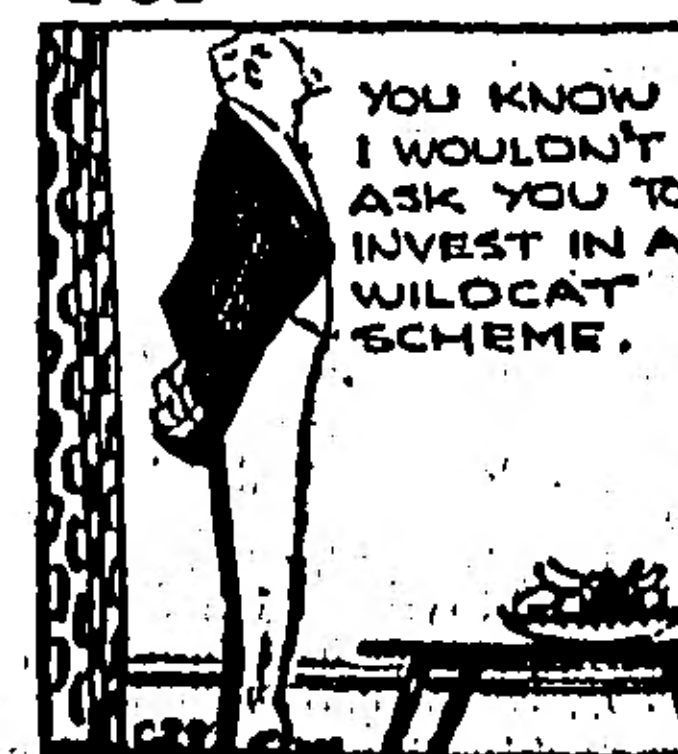
Whitney made the comments after a farewell visit with President Eisenhower. The two were golfing companions last week at Thomasville, Ga. Whitney said that he thinks the Bermuda meeting scheduled for March 21-24 between British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan and the President is one "evidence" of improved relations.

Whitney said he discussed plans for the Bermuda conference with the President. He said they did not discuss a

possible visit to this country by Queen Elizabeth, adding that he knows nothing more about the rumours than what he reads in the papers. Whitney said he is taking no "special message" to London from President Eisenhower.

Whitney first met Macmillan during World War II in North Africa, where he was an air force colonel and Macmillan was British Resident Minister. — United Press.

## POP



## Worth her weight

Stalin Line  
Remains

PAUL-HENRI SPAAK

Brussels, Feb. 21.

M. Paul-Henri Spaak, the Belgian Foreign Minister, told a meeting here tonight that "desalinisation" had not modified Soviet foreign policy, which remained the same as in Stalin's time.

"In spite of their allusions to peaceful co-existence, the Soviets have only one aim—the stirring up of difficulties in the Western world's politics," he added.

"They had followed this policy for some years in Greece, in Berlin, in Korea and recently in the Middle East, while always 'not going too close to the conflict that they do not want and which they fear.'" — China Mail Special.

US Materials  
For  
Euratom

Luxembourg, Feb. 21.

The United States will supply Euratom, the proposed six-nation atomic pool, with all nuclear materials needed for its expansion, Germany's Herr Franz Etsel, announced here today.

Herr Etsel, who returned from the United States earlier this month, said that he and his two companions, M. Louis Armand of France, and Signor Francesco Giordani of Italy, had submitted to President Eisenhower, Secretary of State Mr. John Foster Dulles, and the American Atomic Commission, a nuclear production programme for Euratom.

According to the programme, the Euratom countries—France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg—will together produce three million installed kilowatts in 1963, and 15 million installed kilowatts in 1973.

The American officials, Herr Etsel said, informed the three men, who were appointed last October by the six member governments to speed up the creation of the pool, that "supplies of fissile materials to Europe did not present any problem, because the American Government is ready to support Euratom by all the means at her disposal."

"The American Government has invited the six Euratom countries to immediately send one hundred research workers and technicians to the United States to study latest developments in the nuclear field," Herr Etsel said. — China Mail Special.

## HOOVER: LIBERTY

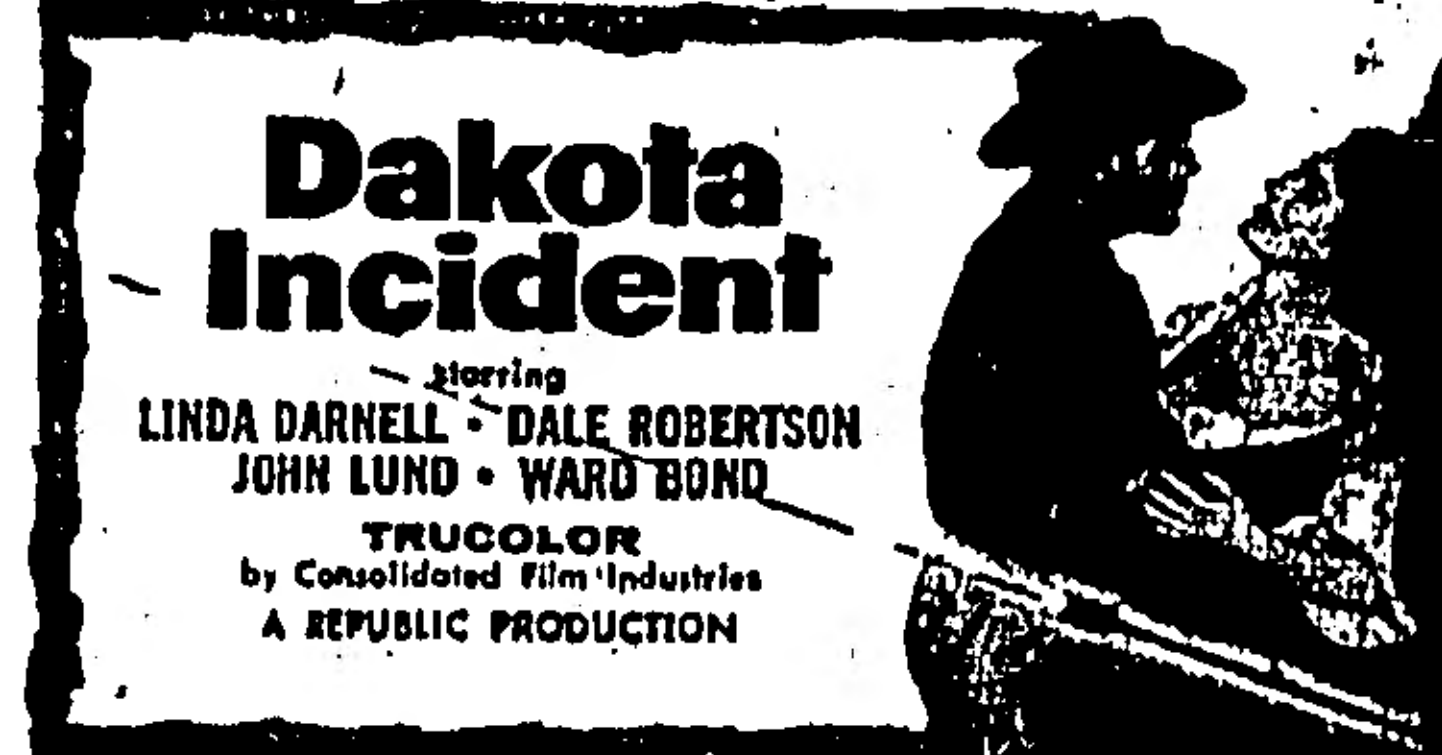
CAUSEWAY BAY TEL. 78871 KOWLOON TEL. 60148, 60248

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ORSON WELLES  
THREE CASES OF MURDER.  
DISTRIBUTED BY BRITISH LION

STARTS TO-MORROW



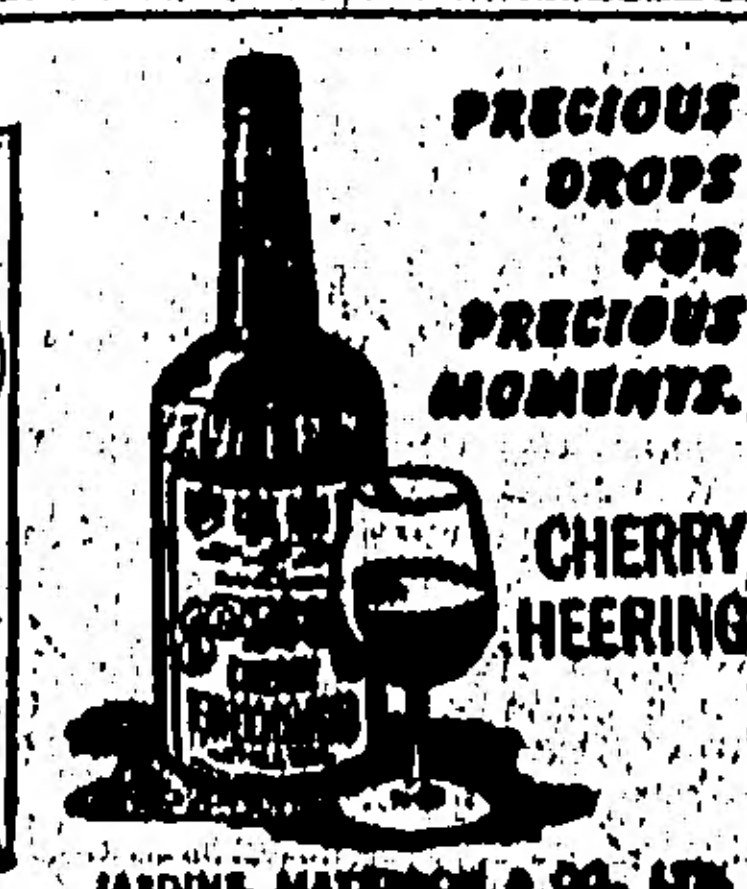
ROXY &amp; BROADWAY

GRAND OPENING TO-DAY

AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 &amp; 9.30 P.M.



## Worth her weight







CHARLES WILSON

## OPPOSITION TO DEFENCE BUDGET INCREASE

Washington, Feb. 21. American Defence Secretary, Charles Wilson, today told the Senate Armed Forces Committee, that he was against any major increase in the defence budget.

Wilson said that large increases in military spending "would be unwise and unnecessary." He added: "It would represent a major move toward mobilisation and would have an impact abroad which the free world could ill afford at this time."

Wilson said the United States armed forces would number 2,800,000 men during the next three years and there would be an annual military budget of \$38 to 40 billion dollars.

Wilson, on the other hand, said he was opposed to the troop reductions proposed last year by a Pentagon study. He reportedly, some 800,000 men would have been released from military service under this proposal.

During his testimony, Wilson was criticised by Senator Richard Russell, Democrat of Georgia, for slowing down instead of speeding up the construction of an atomic power plant.

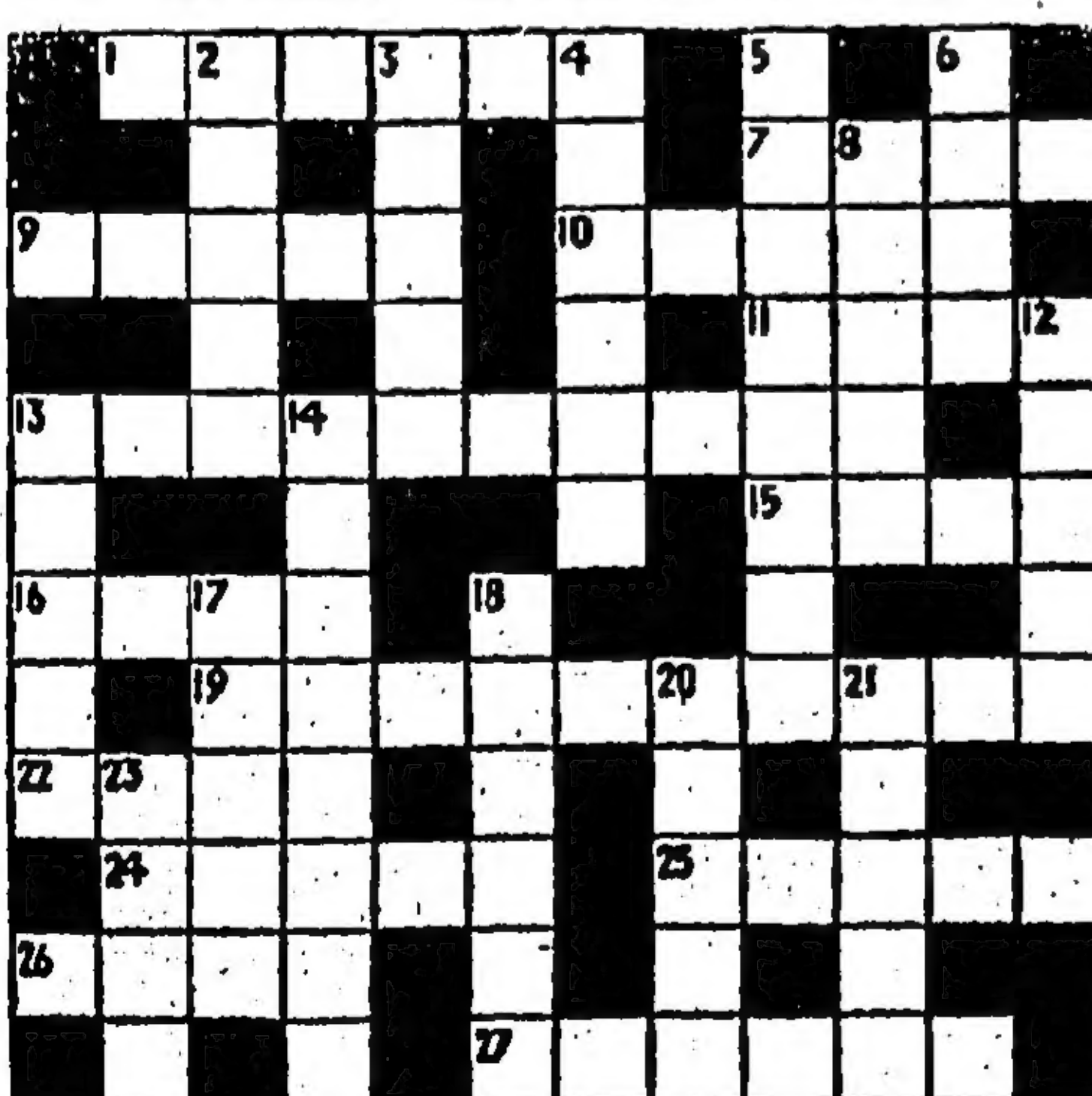
After the committee meeting, Russell told reporters: "I am not at all satisfied on research and development of nuclear powered aircraft." — France-Press.

## Moslem Proposals

Khartoum, Feb. 21. The two Sudanese Moslem religious leaders, Ali Elmoghani and Abdel Rahman Elmahdi, today issued a joint statement proposing that the Sudan State should be an Islamic parliamentary republic with Moslem law as the basis of its legislation.

The statement followed an announcement by the Sudan Government, reaffirming the continuance of the state of emergency owing to the present Middle East tension and the Suez Canal problem. — France-Press.

## A British Crossword Puzzle



- ACROSS**
- 1 Bog (6).
  - 7 Maltre (4).
  - 9 Fetch (5).
  - 10 Solitary (5).
  - 11 Huge (4).
  - 12 Determination (10).
  - 13 Eager (4).
  - 14 Meditate (5).
  - 15 Advances (10).
  - 22 Music from 'Maid Marian' (4).
  - 24 Loosen (5).
  - 25 Notions (5).
  - 26 Get up (4).
  - 27 Wilderness (5).
- DOWN**
- 2 Leaves out (5).
  - 3 Recently messenger (5).
  - 4 Begins (5).
  - 5 Exasperates (8).
  - 6 Acts in a beastly way? (4).
  - 8 Foolish (5).
  - 12 Nurses (5).
  - 13 Dance (5).
  - 14 Caused to function (8).
  - 17 Rotates (5).
  - 18 Concluded (5).
  - 20 Ways out (5).
  - 21 Perpendicular (5).
  - 23 Devastation (4).

**YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD**—Across: 1 Amuses, 4 Scrap, 7 Bitter, 8 Union, 10 Semi, 12 Decreed, 15 Adore, 16 Else, 17 Otto, 19 Irate, 20 Shelves, 21 Evil, 23 Guido (Guys), 24 Lotter, 25 Study, 26 Stared. Down: 1 Asbestos, 2 Ultimate, 3 Ewer, 5 Concrete, 6 Atones, 9 Feels, 11 Admired, 12 Dried, 13 Elevator, 14 Deplored, 18 Thrust, 22 Host.

# Russia Not To Use Veto

## Maintenance Of Asian Railways

Bangkok, Feb. 21. The sixth session of the Inland Transport Conference of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) ended a week-long meeting in Bangkok today with a recommendation that Asian railways make greater efforts to the maintenance of tracks and rolling stock.

Altogether, 60 delegates from 18 member nations attended the meeting.

The Soviet delegation explained the techniques used in the Soviet Union for building low cost roads and organizing internal water transport. The Burmese delegation explained the system of river transport adopted in their country.

The meeting recommended that the United Nations technical assistance programme sponsor a study tour by Asian inland waterway experts through countries outside the region. The committee on inland ports will meet in Bangkok in July next.

One of the highlights of the conference was a discussion on how Asian countries might develop refrigerated transportation and train personnel for this purpose. — France-Press.

## SEA LAW CONFERENCE

New York, Feb. 21. The United Nations General Assembly today recommended that an international conference of the law of the sea should be held in March, 1958, to draft instruments dealing with current maritime problems.

The suggestion for a conference was made by the organization's international law commission, which has been working on such problems as territorial seas, conservation of fisheries and continental shelf for several years without success.

The site of the conference was left to Mr Dag Hammarskjöld, the Secretary-General.

The Assembly's recommendation, approved by 67 votes to none against, with three abstentions, provided:

1. That the conference take account of technical, biological and political aspects of the problems involved as well as the legal aspects;

2. That the conference also study free access to the sea from landlocked countries and

3. That all members of the United Nations shall take part in the conference and send experts in the various fields involved. — China Mail Special.

## UNITED NATIONS RESUMES KASHMIR DEBATE

New York, Feb. 21

The Soviet Union announced tonight it would abstain on a new resolution before the United Nations on Kashmir, thus ensuring its passage when it was voted on by the Security Council.

The resolution, like one vetoed by the Soviet Union yesterday, would send the President of the Council, Mr Gunnar Jarring, on a mission to the subcontinent to examine with the Indian and Pakistan governments' proposals for a solution of the Kashmir dispute.

This draft was introduced yesterday after the other resolution, sponsored by Britain, the United States, Australia and Cuba, was vetoed by the Soviet Union.

### Temporary Force

That resolution was also to send Mr Jarring to India and Pakistan. But the Soviet Union objected to it on the grounds that it referred to a Pakistan proposal for the temporary use of a UN force in connection with demilitarisation and because India considered it unacceptable.

The new draft, tabled by Britain, the United States and Australia, avoided any reference to the proposed UN force and its preamble merely recalled previous Council resolutions and the resolutions of the UN commission for India and Pakistan (UNCIP).

Mr Feroz Khan Noon, Pakistan Foreign Minister, said at today's Council meeting the case of accession of Kashmir to either India or Pakistan must be determined in accordance with the freely expressed wishes of the state and contended that India was fully committed to this principle.

This, he added, had been agreed to by India and Pakistan in telegrams that had been exchanged and in UNCIP resolutions.

India had contended that a free and impartial plebiscite could not be held until Pakistan armed forces had been withdrawn, Mr Noon added.

"I wish to state clearly and definitely that the Government of India have at all times been ready and eager to carry out all the obligations under the resolutions, including the withdrawal of troops in accordance with the resolutions."

### No Hesitation

"There has been no hesitation on the part of Pakistan in the discharge of its obligations. It has been so anxious to proceed in accordance with the resolutions that in some cases it has been prepared to do more than the resolutions call for in order that there would be rapid progress," he said.

Mr Noon said his government deplored the use of the veto yesterday, adding: "The situation in Kashmir constitutes a grave threat to the maintenance of international peace and it has come as a shock to Pakistan that a great power like the Soviet Union has seen fit to veto a resolution."

The proposal for the use of a UN force was made to facilitate the Pakistan withdrawal to which India attached so much importance. It was never intended to be utilized in the holding of a plebiscite as the Soviet Union maintained.

"The task of holding a plebiscite is under the terms of the resolution assigned to the plebiscite administrator," he said. "The introduction of a United Nations force would merely amount to augmentation of the UN observers."

The second Soviet objection, Mr Noon noted, was that in as much as India had objected to the resolution, it should not be adopted.

"The Council is engaged in a difficult task in the settlement of a dispute which constitutes a threat to international peace. The Government of Pakistan is distressed to learn that a permanent member of the Security Council is unwilling to accept the unwillingness of a party as sufficient to veto a resolution."

### Self-determination

"The position is this: the question of the accession of the state of Pakistan or India is in dispute. The dispute involves the right of self-determination on this disputed question of accession," he said.

"Whatever the defaults of India or Pakistan, the peoples of the state possess this right and cannot be deprived of this exercise."

India and Pakistan had agreed that a plebiscite should be held and the Council had endorsed this agreement. If the plebiscite was held and endorsed by the UN to be free and

impartial, "the territory of Kashmir is neither part of India nor Pakistan."

India now occupied a certain part of Kashmir while the remainder was under the control of the Azad Kashmir, he said.

India had clearly stated that the UNCIP agreement was the only binding obligation and the whole of the agreement stood together. No part could be unilaterally repudiated or thrown out, he said.

Mr Noon repeated his welcome to Mr Jarring, to visit Pakistan.

Mr V. K. Krishna Menon, Indian Minister without portfolio, was accompanied by his doctor when he entered the Security Council for the debate.

During the debate he said: "The only resolutions to which my government feels engaged are those which they have accepted."

"Other resolutions passed by the Council under Chapter six of the Charter have no binding effect upon member states. We have rejected them and indeed the commission, after our objection, has proceeded on the basis that we have not accepted."

### Constituent Unit

India regretted that the new draft recalled the Council resolution of January 24, 1957 called for the maintenance of the status quo in Kashmir.

"Our approach to this problem is based on the basic considerations which we have advanced before the Council since 1948 until February 20, 1957, that is that the State of Jammu and Kashmir is a constituent unit of the union of India by law, equity and moral and every legal consideration," Mr Menon said.

"The only thing that can legally separate the State is the sovereign Parliament of India. The principle of the territorial integration of Jammu and Kashmir is inviolable," Mr Menon declared. "We cannot accept the situation of de facto occupations."

He reiterated that Mr Jarring would always be welcome in India but said the Government was not in a position to consider any matters of high policy until a new government would be established in the latter part of March at the earliest.

Announcing his proposed abstention on the resolution, Mr Ariksoy Sobolev said the Soviet Union felt that the basic idea of the resolution was acceptable — namely that the Council President should be authorised to negotiate with the governments of India and Pakistan.

### Advantage

The new resolution, he continued, had an "advantage" in wording over the one which the Soviet Union vetoed yesterday.

Under the new draft the President will not be tied by provisions which turned out to be unacceptable to one of the parties and which would have doomed his mission to failure," Mr Sobolev said.

Mr Sobolev said he could not fail to note the mention of previous decisions of the Council might become an impediment for Mr Jarring in his negotiations. The Council should proceed not from resolutions adopted years ago but from the real facts as they existed now.

Mr Sobolev said the United States, Britain and Australia had questioned the sincerity of the Soviet Union in its efforts to achieve a just settlement of the Kashmir problem. It was not necessary to refute these statements.

"In alleging there was an abuse of the veto power, it will not be possible to conceal the underlying just position assumed by the Soviet delegation which always stands for solutions in line with the countries concerned," he said.

### Not Appropriate

It was not appropriate for the Council for members to vote "mechanically" for a resolution which was not acceptable to one of the parties concerned.

"The Soviet delegation, although it sees essential shortcomings in this draft resolution, will not oppose it and hopes sincerely that negotiations will yield positive resolution and lead to a renewal of direct negotiations between the parties concerned," Mr Sobolev said. — Reuters.

## EGYPTIAN SUPPORT FOR CYPRUS

United Nations, Feb. 21

Egyptian delegate, Omar Lutfi, today told the Political Committee of the UN General Assembly that he would support the resolution on Cyprus presented to the Committee by Greece.

The use of Cyprus as a base for the British and French operations against Egypt had endangered peace and security in that part of the world, Lutfi said.

The international nature of the Cyprus problem was incontestable, and Britain did not have the right to thwart the national aspirations of the Cypriot people in order to use the island for the protection of British oil interests in the Middle East, Lutfi said.

### EXPRESSED HOPE

He expressed the hope that peace would be restored through contacts with the representatives of the Cypriot people. He added that a return to peace was only possible if Britain recognised the right of the Cypriot people to self-determination and if Britain ended its policy of force in Cyprus.

The Belgian delegate, Jacques De Thier, condemned foreign interference in Cyprus. He maintained that the United Nations was incompetent to deal with the Cyprus problem, which was an internal British matter. — France-Press.

## Discrimination Repugnant To Bevan

London, Feb. 21.

British Labour Party foreign affairs spokesman, Aneurin Bevan, tonight branded racial discrimination in South Africa as "entirely repugnant."

Bevan was representing his party in a political television broadcast. He spoke in reply to a question as to why the Labour Party will help to defend South Africans accused of treason.

Bevan said: "There is no attempt at all at interference, but liberty, we hope, is a universal thing and ought to be defended everywhere."

He added: "We are collecting money in Britain to help the victims in Hungary, for instance, and if there are people in South Africa who have to be helped from outside in order to avail themselves of their rights before the courts of law, what objection can there be to us doing that?" — France-Press.

## Soviet Envoy To N. Korea Appointed

Paris, Feb. 21.

The President of the Supreme Soviet has appointed Alexander Puzanov to be the new Soviet Ambassador to North Korea, replacing Vassili Ivanov, who has been assigned to other duties, Tass reported tonight.

Puzanov was Premier of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic (RSFSR) from the end of the Stalin era in 1953 to January 24, 1955. He was then down-graded to the post of Vice-Premier of the RSFSR.

In May, 1955, he was a member of the Soviet delegation that went to Warsaw to sign the agreement setting up a unified command for the armed forces of the European Communist countries.

Ivanov has been Soviet Ambassador to North Korea since June 17, 1955. From 1953 to 1955, he was a Vice-Premier of the RSFSR Government. — France-Press.

Moscow, Feb. 21. A delegation of the West German Red Cross Society, led by Herr Heinrich Weitz, President of the Society, arrived by air in Moscow today, the Soviet news agency Tass reported.

A communiqué issued here said the two societies had agreed to "continued extensive co-operation to collect information about the Soviet and German citizens who have failed to return to their families after the second world war." — China Mail Special.

## OFF TO BECOME A COOK



Former BBC TV announcer, Avis Scott waves farewell from her carriage window at Waterloo Station when she left on the United States boat train en route for New York. She is taking up a new career — cooking — in America having failed to get sufficient work on TV or stage since she was dropped as an announcer. Avis has taken a special course in cookery and has won her Gordon Bleu certificate. — Central Press Photo.

## SINGAPORE PARTY BOYCOTT

Singapore, Feb. 21. The United Malays National Organisation (UMNO), which forms part of the Singapore Labour Front Government coalition, today decided to boycott the all-party independence delegation leaving for London early next month for constitutional talks with the British Colonial Office.

The decision followed the rejection by the all-party conference earlier this week of UMNO's demands that Singapore's first Governor-General should be a Malay, that Islam should be the state religion and Malay the state language.

A statement issued by UMNO after its meeting tonight said its President, Inche Haji, Mr Jaffer for Land and Housing, would not attend further meetings of all-party leaders. It added that the party's demand represented the "legitimate aspirations of Malays in Singapore" and were "fully supported" by other Malay organisations. — France-Press.

## Marshall's Views On New China

Singapore, Feb. 22. Mr David Marshall, the former Chief Minister of Singapore, said in an article published here today that no threat from within or without can dislodge the Chinese Communist regime.

Mr Marshall, writing for the first time on his visit last year to China said: "It is to my mind the first time in history that China is a truly united nation with a truly strong government."

Mr Marshall was giving his impressions of "the new China" in a trade union journal, the Suna Aca, official organ of the Army Civil Service Union of Singapore.

He said: "There is today not only order throughout China but a truly tremendous moral revolution." — Reuters.

## Nehru-Zhukov Greetings

Paris, Feb. 21. Indian Premier, Jawaharlal Nehru, and Soviet Defence Minister, Marshal Georgi Zhukov, have exchanged telegrams on the subject of Zhukov's recent visit to India. Tass reported today.

The radio said that Zhukov thanked Nehru for the Indian government and the entire Indian people for the welcome he received.

Nehru replying said: "It was a joy for all of us to receive you and the persons who accompanied you. Your visit favoured the development of mutual understanding between our two peoples." — France-Press.

## IKE'S DOCTRINE 'AN ILLUSION' OF POLICY

Washington, Feb. 21.

Senator Mike Mansfield of Montana, Assistant Democratic leader in the US Senate, said today that President Eisenhower's Middle East resolution created only "an illusion" of a United States policy for the area.

Senator Mansfield was opening the third day of the Senate debate on the resolution which, if approved, would declare the readiness of the United States Government to use its armed forces against any Communist aggression in the Middle East, provided that the President deemed it necessary and the country under attack asked for help.

He asked that the Senate approve measures that would safeguard against foreign aid funds being used to subsidise "prejudices and oppression" which had kept the Middle East in a turmoil for years. — China Mail Special.

Senator Mansfield said the Senate and the House of Representatives were being asked to ratify something that did not even provide a basis for a Middle East policy.

Therefore, he said, it was wrong to call the resolution an "Eisenhower doctrine."

### Wrong

He said it was wrong of the Administration to inject into Congressional consideration of the resolution a "sense of urgency and crisis" by implying that it was a course of action.

The resolution was approved in its original form by the House of Representatives the week before last.

Its wording was modified by the Senate Foreign Relations and Armed Services Committees before the Senate opened its debate.

A section of the proposed resolution would give the President authority to launch a 200 million dollar programme of economic and military aid to selected countries in areas of strategic importance.

Senator Mansfield said the resolution ignored the Arab-Israeli conflict and the Soviet arms shipments to the Middle East, both of which had increased Middle East tension.

He proposed that two amendments be made to the resolution before it was approved.

### Setting Stage

"The amendments would set the President to seek international control of arms shipments to the Middle East and would reaffirm the United States' moral and material support of the United Nations emergency force now employed in the Suez area."

Senator Mansfield also said he was afraid that the second part of the resolution, dealing with economic and military aid, would be setting the stage for programmes which will run for

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## How Fast Do You Read?

By Michael Sutton

READING today is no longer a pleasurable luxury. It is a vital necessity for anyone with ambition and the desire to keep abreast with the vast changes that are the hall-mark of our civilisation. The output of literature, technical and otherwise, and news, has never been greater, and it grows day by day. In view of this, it is a sad, and in many cases a tragic fact, that most people still read as they did in their primary schools—that is, with effort, haltingly, often with little understanding, and almost invariably incredibly slowly.

Most of us have bad reading habits because we have never been taught how to read properly. This fact has nothing to do with education or intelligence-rating. Thus, many top business executives, lawyers, doctors, engineers and even teachers have bad reading habits, because they don't know better, and because they don't know that it is an easy matter to read five and even ten times faster than they do now with the proper training.

What are these bad habits? There are quite a number, but the following are the main ones, and they all add up to slow reading:

1. Going back over what you have been reading when you think you have missed a word;
2. Reading every word in every paragraph;
3. Swinging your head from left to right as you read down a page;
4. Pointing to words as you read with your finger;
5. Moving your lips to form the words as you read;
6. Not concentrating on what you're reading.

In a campaign to encourage faster reading, many universities and big industrial firms (especially in the United States) have started classes to improve the reading speeds of their students and employees. The results have been remarkable both in regard to the increase of speed and the ease with which the students and employees have managed to acquire new reading habits.

Among the first in the industrial field were Imperial Chemical Industries, Esso Standard Oil Company, General Electric Company and International Business Machines. Harvard University, New York University and Temple University, in the United States, are only three of many which have been doing valuable work in speed-up reading classes.

Apart from these, private organisations like New York's Reading Laboratory, Inc., have been set up in many places in the United States, where, for a fee, people are taught to improve their reading habits.

Imperial Chemical Industries realised that its executives had to read a vast amount of technical literature to keep pace with both business and scientific developments. The Educational Department of this firm therefore set up a series of films made to help the executives increase their speeds from approximately 200 words a minute (an average reading speed) to double and even treble this figure. The films start off showing paragraphs of print at normal speed; and with each film the speed of screening is increased.

As far as big industries are concerned, better reading is not just an academic achievement. If executives can read faster, they don't have to spend half their working time (and more important from the executives' point of view, half their leisure time in the evenings and week-ends) reading. Bored down to basic facts, it means that executives can employ their talents on more important business matters during working hours, and enjoy their leisure to more advantage. Many top executives today have to take home briefcases filled with reading material that they don't have time to get through at work because they cannot cope with it there.

Fast reading is a vital factor in getting better jobs. A recent sociological survey in the United States revealed that some 8,000 former

high-school students had drifted into dead-end jobs. Of this number only a few were able to read and concentrate properly. The conclusion drawn was that bad reading habits had been one of the main causes preventing these relatively highly-educated youngsters from getting more important and better-paid jobs.

In learning to read fast there are certain basic things that must be borne in mind. They sound trite, but they are of such vital importance that they are often forgotten. In the first place, it must be realised that the main object of reading is to grasp what the writer is trying to say, and that ideas are conveyed by groups of words rather than separate words. If, therefore, you should pause over single words, you might miss the main import of the idea. A good reader should, therefore, only take in groups of words. In the second place, ideas are not usually contained in single lines. If you pause to consider the meaning of each line, you might also miss the main theme. But more important, this procedure slows you up and is inefficient.

What can you do to improve your reading speed? By far the best way is to enrol at a reading clinic. Unfortunately, in Hongkong, there are no reading clinics. But before we discuss what we can do to help ourselves, it's instructive to see what goes on at a reading clinic.

Teachers at clinics usually use one or more mechanical methods to induce fast reading. One of the most popular is the reading accelerator. This moves a curtain down the page at such a speed that the student is forced to read faster to keep ahead of it. This speed is gradually increased as the student improves. Another mechanical aid is the ophthalmograph.

This records on film the movements of the student's

POCKET CARTOON by OSBERT LANCASTER



eyes as he reads and gives useful information to the instructors. Then there is the tachistoscope, which flashes phrases and numbers in front of the student's eyes at speeds of up to one hundredth of a second. The purpose of this is to train the eyes to grasp groups of words and figures very quickly. Other devices help to correct simple reading errors by forcing the eyes to concentrate as well as extending the optic range so that eventually whole sentences can be taken in at once. An interesting fault that was discovered was the fact that the left eye tends to lag behind the right eye because Western writing runs from left to right across the page. Full vision is required for really fast reading. Both eyes should work as effectively as possible.

The obvious question that will be asked at this stage is what is the good of being able to read fast if the meaning of what you are reading escapes comprehension. The results of innumerable tests have shown that when you learn to read fast you also learn to take in more. For example, students entering the speed-reading class of New York University can usually read only 200 to 250 words a minute,

and comprehend only 50 to 60% of what they are reading. In less than 30 hours of training, the average student increases his reading speed to at least 600 words a minute, and INCREASES HIS COMPREHENSION OF WHAT HE IS READING TO BETWEEN 80 AND 90%. This is quite an amazing result and is corroborated by other reading clinics.

The ability to increase reading speed has little to do with age. Most clinics have found that even when the variation in age is more than 30 years between one pupil and another, the results are very much the same. This means that everyone can learn to increase his or her reading speed by more than 100% without too much effort; and, more important, increase his or her ability to comprehend. This latter fact cannot be stressed too much, because most people, even after they have tried their best to concentrate or memorise what they have been reading, find that they can seldom remember the salient facts of what they have been reading.

Here are some tips for those who cannot go to reading clinics:

1. Work out how many words there are on a page (or on several pages) and set a time limit for reading them. Use a stopwatch or an alarm clock. Gradually decrease the amount of time you allow yourself;
2. Learn to make your eyes skip over groups of words, and then whole sentences, making sure that you grasp the meaning;
3. When you have read a portion in as quick a time as you can, pause, and summarise in your mind what you have read;
4. Don't go back and re-read words or phrases or even sentences;
5. When reading newspapers, draw a line down the centre of the column. Let your eyes run down this line, reading, as it were, to left and right of the line at the same time. This becomes surprisingly easy after practice;
6. Skip all padding and repetition on the part of the writer. You will learn to distinguish between the important and the unimportant as your critical sense increases;
7. Slow readers have small vocabularies and it follows that the larger your vocabulary the quicker your potential is for fast reading. Never pass over words that you are unfamiliar with.

If you adopt these suggestions there is no reason why you cannot increase your reading speed by at least 100%. But constant practice is necessary. It shouldn't take much longer than a few months.

The ability to read fast will increase not only your knowledge but also your ability to get and hold down more important and responsible jobs. The effort is well worth while.

Two years ago Dr Werner Heisenberg, Germany's ace nuclear physicist, said: "We Germans are ten years behind Britain, U.S.A., and Russia in the development of nuclear energy. But it won't take us that long to catch up."

Dr Heisenberg couldn't have been more right. The Germans, since achievement of their recovery "miracle," have become accustomed to talking big and planning big.

Their nuclear energy programme will be, if realised, Europe's biggest. It may even overshadow Britain's, although this remains to be seen.

By 1950 West Germany expects to be generating most of the nation's power with nuclear energy. The Germans expect, by this magic date, to have in operation that nucleus for a fleet of nuclear-powered cargo ships. And nuclear-powered locomotives will be whizzing over West Germany's rail net.

This may seem like big—and empty—talk for a nation which only now is building its first research reactors. But the Germans undeniably are wading into nuclear development with all of their well-known energy and dogged determination to surpass all rivals.

In the father's early days, the trained man generally had to hunt hard for a post. Now he is run after.

The roads that lead to professional, scientific and industrial careers are heavily "signposted." The gates are flung wide, and the "gatekeepers" are out in the middle of the road beckoning with open arms.

The ante-rooms of appointments boards and other career-assisting agencies are bright with attractive welcoming literature. Hardly a famous firm but files its flag in this competitive display, and tells its tale of opportunity.

Even now they are working on plans for nuclear-powered cargo ships and locomotives. A chain of reactors is beginning to rise, simultaneously, in Munich, Karlsruhe and Hamburg. Additional reactors will be constructed in the Ruhr and Frankfurt.

West Germany is forging a close partnership with the United States in nuclear development. The Germans will get an initial 13.2 pounds of enriched uranium from the Americans, and exchange scientific and economic information.

More important, perhaps, the Germans have hired America's biggest nuclear engineering firm, Babson and Wilcox, to undertake the major part of reactor construction.

The Germans like to organise and their nuclear programme represents a triumph for this national passion. In fact, it was not until the occupation was ended in May 1955 that Germany got the go-ahead for the peace-time development of nuclear energy.

But long before this they had completed the spade work for the impressive programme now beginning to emerge. As early

as 1954, Dr Otto Hahn, who won the Nobel prize for being the first man to split the uranium atom, was predicting: "Atomic power will be available to West German industry two or three years after we get our freedom back."

Heisenberg, Professor Hahn added, "has made all preparations to build an atomic pile."

In October 1955, the Germans put muscle into their nuclear planning with the establishment of an Atomic Energy Commission, a super-planning group with even greater latitude in handling creative nuclear projects than its American counterpart organisation.

Including scientists, economists, trade unionists and financiers, this group is guiding German nuclear development. It is significant that the Germans also established, at the same time, a Nuclear Energy Ministry within Chancellor Konrad Adenauer's cabinet—the only Western nation to elevate the atom to such governmental prominence.

Adenauer has picked his ministers for the nuclear post with great shrewdness. The first minister, Franz-Josef Strauss, was put in to get things cracking. Strauss, a bull-necked, tough-talking Bavarian, did just that.

## GERMANY'S NUCLEAR PROGRAMME MAY OVERSHADOW BRITAIN'S—AN

# "Atomic Revolution"

By Norman Lindhurst

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Now Strauss has been shifted to the Defence Ministry for the same purpose, and the nuclear ministry turned over to Dr Siegfried Balke, a business man who comes to his new post fresh from a triumph in overhauling and modernising Germany's communications system as the Federal Post minister.

The Germans have the Western Allies to thank for their well-publicised recovery "miracle." The Allies defended them while, free of armament burdens, the Germans were recapturing export markets from the victors.

The SPD has linked nuclear energy with automation. Both, the Social Democrats argue, are inevitable. Hence labour is trying to make certain that this "second industrial revolution" profits the workers as much as the management.

Nuclear power plants, at the moment, must be constructed in locations demanding large amounts of power. Most of the time, in relatively small areas, be willing and able to divert men, money and materials to nuclear power and be in an area with high fuel cost.

Few spots in the world satisfy these conditions more completely than West Germany, which is heading into a power crisis. Power production will have to increase by 1970, it is estimated, by an annual 100,000 million kilowatt hours from the present 80,000 million kilowatt hours.

The Ruhr's hard coal deposits are petering out. The Germans literally have no choice but take the nuclear plunge.

But the competition is not keen enough yet to affect the general rule that a graduate with a good degree on the technological side is fairly certain to have three or four offers in his pocket.

He comes out of it better than the arts man—not because the appointments are not there for the arts man, but because a degree in Arts does not indicate a sphere of activity as a degree in Science.

Even so, the arts graduate has frequently shown in the executive side of business the possession of the much-sought-after "wider" qualities enables him to jump ahead of the scientist.

Much depends on the man: much on selling his talent in the right market.

The importance of well-written letters of application has been emphasised. Advice is: To use good note-paper to type, if possible—to avoid business jargon... And to spell correctly—even if you are a scientist!

## Providing they have more than a degree... It's a Work Queue in Reverse for Graduates

CHOOSING a career is one of the most important steps in a young man's life, and it no longer presents the difficulties it once did—for this is an age of opportunity for youth, especially for trained men and, above all, for those with a university degree.

No parent discussing prospects for an undergraduate son can fail to think a little ruefully of the complete shift of balance between seeking and being sought; as things were when he started out in his youth, and as things are now for the young man.

In the father's early days, the trained man generally had to hunt hard for a post. Now he is run after.

The roads that lead to professional, scientific and industrial careers are heavily "signposted." The gates are flung wide, and the "gatekeepers" are out in the middle of the road beckoning with open arms.

The ante-rooms of appointments boards and other career-assisting agencies are bright with attractive welcoming literature. Hardly a famous firm but files its flag in this competitive display, and tells its tale of opportunity.

So much so that among the students' own literature on the subject, the facetious rejoinder has been found: "Some Thoughts on Choosing an Employer."

especially if his line is science or engineering.

The arrival of the atomic and electronic age, commercial and industrial expansion, the serious shortage of engineers and technologists in so many countries, the speed of technical progress, the increase of facilities for advanced education, particularly on the scientific side, are some of the chief reasons for this happy state of affairs for the qualified man.

Undergraduates and graduates in lands where the drive for scientists and engineers is in full swing are well aware of

the scramble that takes place in the months preceding graduation, when the personnel officers from various firms descend on the university towns, giving interviews and lunches freely.

They compete actively for good men—and these good men have been known to boast of the number of free meals that have come their way!

But while industry has opened wide its doors, it should be stressed that it is looking for more than just a man with a degree. If he has no more than that, his progress may be limited.

Wider qualities such as personality, resilience of mind, an unquenching nature, ability to work as part of a team, and an interest in things beyond his own immediate field, are required in the man who is to climb high.

Not only entrants have found industry suitable. There are probably faults on both sides. Some industrialists complain that university men want to start too far up the ladder.

Graduates, it is felt, frequently things are not as painted, and that insufficient use is made of their specialised training.

It is suggested that more firms might run works courses, so that the intending recruit can come to grips with reality in actual working conditions; and

There are firms which have set up training schemes at all levels (some of these schemes are really excellent), and send promising trainees to university.

They are also keen on "sandwich" courses in which trainees spend part of their time at the works and part at college (or university), and promising apprentices are encouraged to take external degrees.

But the competition is not keen enough yet to affect the general rule that a graduate with a good degree on the technological side is fairly certain to have three or four offers in his pocket.

He comes out of it better than the arts man—not because the appointments are not there for the arts man, but because a degree in Arts does not indicate a sphere of activity as a degree in Science.

Even so, the arts graduate has frequently shown in the executive side of business the possession of the much-sought-after "wider" qualities enables him to jump ahead of the scientist.

Much depends on the man: much on selling his talent in the right market.

The importance of well-written letters of application has been emphasised. Advice is: To use good note-paper to type, if possible—to avoid business jargon... And to spell correctly—even if you are a scientist!







## ALL-INDIA 3, COMBINED CHINESE 2

## CHINESE SHOULD HAVE WON BUT FOR AN UNHAPPY EXPERIMENT

Says "TOUCHWOOD"

What a disappointing soccer result this was. Combined Chinese with a 2-1 interval lead looked set for a repeat performance but their hopes disappeared into thin air when Lau Kin-chung, the South China goalkeeper, was beaten by an easy grounder which gave the visiting Indian Olympic team the equaliser and then came their winning goal, scored in the 28th minute.

The previous occasion these two teams clashed, Combined Chinese netted four times with two against them. Yesterday the local boys might have won by a similar score had the Hongkong Football Association played Ko Po-keung in place of Leung Kit throughout the match. Ko replaced Leung in the second half.

Not until the second half was Leung Kit taken out and I don't blame the selectors, for this Sling Two centre-half was the weak link in the Combined Chinese side. Leung was so erratic—probably due to nerves—before a packed stadium that nothing he did was right.

Pursued by the Indian forward line, Leung presented a gift goal in the 13th minute when he deflected a rising shot past Lau Kin-chung which tied the score at one-all.

Had Lau been alert he could well have prevented this goal for it was within his reach and it will remain a mystery why he did not make any attempt to put his hands to the ball.

## OFF HIS FORM

Lau Kin-chung was entirely off his form yesterday. Apart from this easy goal he conceded worse was to come in this South China custodian. Nineteen minutes after the interval, Lau did not even know that a long range shot sent goalwards by S. Bannerjee, the Indians' inside-right, was at the back of the net until he turned around to look for the ball.

There was a complete lack of understanding in the Combined Chinese side for the best part of the first half. With Leung Kit as passenger for most of the time he was in the field, the forward

line had very little opportunity to attack in force.

Ho Cheung-yu, Chow Siu-hung, Yiu Cheuk-yin, Mok Chun-wah and Chu Wing-wah had to help in defence and as a result of this extra work it is to their credit that they managed to score twice before half time.

Tan Kar-sow lacked stamina. He was so slow that more often than not the visitors found it an easy task to pass Tan.

Centre-forward Chow Siu-hung took some time to settle down but once he got going he was quick to snap up chances to take a shot at Narayan.

The visitors certainly failed to live up to their reputation of being placed fourth in the recent Olympic soccer tournament at Melbourne. They had speed in their attack but were woefully weak in the shooting department.

**SPEED MERCHANT**  
Narayan, their left-winger, looks more of a speed merchant than a footballer. He was so swift in the chase for the ball that the Combined Chinese defenders had quite a time trying to stop him.

Had Narayan been able to combine speed with shooting accuracy, he could have scored at least three goals.

The Indians were such poor shooters that I lost count of the number of misses they sent over the Chinese goalmouth. Not one of their forwards can shoot straight, particularly at point blank range. After all the hard work to get into the box they muffed things by skying the ball wide off the mark.

It seemed incredible that those boots could shoot so completely off the mark when what seemed so near was yet so far. Forwards Paul, S. Bannerjee and Balaram must be asking

themselves why, oh why, didn't they learn and practice more at shooting. The disappointed look on their faces, hands clutching their heads, emphasised the story of their missed goals.

Ko Po-keung must be congratulated for knitting the home defence together in the second half. Ko's presence was like a shot in the arm to the team for no longer had the forwards to perform the task of defence and attack at the same time.

Ho Cheung-yu, Yiu Cheuk-yin and Chan Chi-kong showed their true form and this trio tested Narayan whenever they were in shooting range.

Combined Chinese warded off a five-minute attacking spell by the visitors successfully. By the seventh minute they had the Indians bundling up in defence.

A move started by Lau Chi-ping to Chu Wing-wah saw Chu tapping the ball over to left-winger Mok Chun-wah who crossed it to Chow Siu-hung and before the Indian goalkeeper could move the ball was in the back of the net. This was in the 7th minute.

**ON EVEN TERMS**  
The visitors were on even terms thanks to a gift goal by centre-half Leung Kit who deflected a shot off the Indian inside-left Balaram past Lau Kin-chung.

The best goal of the match was scored by Ho Cheung-yu in the 40th minute. He took the ball with his left foot, made an about turn and then sent in a right-footed drive that had Narayan beaten completely.

The Indians levelled the score 19 minutes after the interval. It was a tame shot by S. Bannerjee which caught Lau Kin-chung napping.

The winning goal was scored by 28th. Bannerjee in the 28th minute after which the Indians settled down to play a defensive game when the local team went all out to net the equaliser that did not come their way.

## TEAMS

India: Narayan; Aziz, Latif; Kempfah, Ahmad Hussain, Noor; P. K. Bannerjee, S. Bannerjee, K. Paul, Balaram, Kanayan.  
Combined Chinese: Lau Kin-chung; Lau Chi-ping, Tan Kar-sow, Lau Tak-hay, Ko Po-keung, Chan Chi-kong; Chu Wing-wah, Ho Cheung-yu, Chow Siu-hung, Yiu Cheuk-yin, Mok Chun-wah.

**Two Rest Days Not Yet Fixed For 1960 Games**  
Rome, Feb. 21.  
An innovation at the 1960 Olympic Games, to be held in Rome from August 25 to September 11, will be the transfer of the track and field events from the first week to the second.

emerged from a meeting of the Italian Olympic Committee which said that the dates for two rest days have not yet been fixed.

A communiqué issued after the meeting said that the committee had approved the programme already worked out, and had decided to go ahead with the formation of committees to take charge of organisation in each of the principal sections of the Games.

The committee has received a telegram from the Mayor of Turin, a town standing on the site of an ancient Etruscan city, north of Rome, offering an Etruscan torch to carry the Olympic flame on the last stage of the journey from Greece to Rome.—China Mail Special.

## ALL-INDIA VERSUS COMBINED CHINESE



Tan Kar-sow, the Combined Chinese left back, clears the ball over to Leung Kit in one of the All-India attacking spells during yesterday's match at the Hongkong Stadium.

## This One Had Lau Beaten



Picture shows the gift goal conceded by Leung Kit which Lau Kin-chung failed to stop. The All-India team won 3-2.—China Mail Photo.

## SOCCER NEWS

## David Herd May Get His Chance In Under 23's Match With England

By JAMES CONNOLLY

David Herd, the boy Arsenal hoped would solve a wing-half problem before they tried him at centre-forward, can be the answer to a problem that has worried Scotland for two seasons.

Scotland have been looking for an understudy to Lawrie Reilly. Herd may get his chance to clinch the job in the "Under 23's" match with England at Ibrox on February 26.

Fast, aggressive, good in the air, the two-footed Herd cost Arsenal £10,000 from Stockport County three years ago. Originally an inside-forward, he played right-wing and right-half for Arsenal before settling in the middle.

When David was born his father Alex Herd—he had the hardest shot in pre-war soccer—was a Manchester City star. His wife travelled back to Hamilton so that their son should be born a Scot.

Spurs have three players in the reserves worth more than £50,000, but although many clubs want them there is no thought of selling.

Full-back Maurice Norman is a £25,000 starlet with an England future; Johnny Brooks, a £20,000-plus England international, and David Dummer, a five-figure rated centre-forward.

Says manager Jimmy Anderson: "They can't get back into the team at the moment, but they are happy. We are keeping them. The strength of a team is the strength of its reserves."

## PROMOTION CHANCE

That £17,000 Sheffield United took from Sunderland for England left-winger Colin Grainger

isn't burning holes in Joe Mercer's pockets. Joe, who realises that his promotion chance has almost gone, won't rush into the market for a replacement.

On the contrary, he is still ready to sell. Joe Shaw, regular centre-half until Matt Barras arrived at Bramall-Lane, is on offer.

First Division clubs chasing Barnsley's right winger Arthur Kaye can put away their cheque books. Even £28,000 bids like those of Chelsea and Spurs won't get him to leave Barnsley.

Several times this season manager Tim Ward has told Kaye that clubs were after him. Each time the winger said he would stay as long as Barnsley wants him.

Kaye lives with his widowed mother just outside the town. Mrs Kaye, who has never seen her son play for Barnsley, says: "I wouldn't like to see him leave Barnsley. But Arthur always pleases himself."

Loyalty to mother and his club are two good reasons why Arthur Kaye should stay at Oakwell.

Northampton Town gates are down this season by £8,000.

The club is losing roughly £280 a week. At the moment the Supporters' Club covers the weekly deficit and they have again guaranteed to find the money for summer wages.

That is why Northampton are determined to hang on to their much sought-after half-backs Colin Gale and Ray Yeoman.

## MCC's Team Against Western Province

Capetown, Feb. 21.  
Denis Compton, Godfrey Evans, Jim Laker and Peter Loader, of the beaten England Test team yesterday, are being rested for the MCC's return match against Western Province, starting here tomorrow.

The team will be: P. B. H. May, P. E. Richardson, A. S. Calman, B. Taylor, D. J. Insole, M. C. Cowdrey, T. E. Bailey, F. H. Tyson, J. H. Wardle, G. A. R. Lock and J. B. Statham.—China Mail Special.

## We'll Get Dizzy, Say The Koreans

By "RECORDER"

The Korean runners taking part in tomorrow evening's 30 Kilometres International Track Race at Caroline Hill Stadium are afraid that 75 times round the track may be a rather monotonous affair.

"When you run on the road," said Im Chong-wu, "you vary the monotony by running round a stone or a twig, but 75 times round the track may make me dizzy."

However, the Koreans felt better when told that Bob Page ran 125 times round the same track in January last year and that tomorrow's affair would only be of 75 circuits.

They were rather amazed at the fact that Page has run as far as 50 kilometres. The Marathon distance of 42 kilometres, it appears, is the longest race attempted in Korea.

Im, Korea's Number One hope tomorrow, is regarded in his own country as on a par with Lee Chang-hoon who finished fourth in the Melbourne Games Marathon, and Choo Chong-uk, who finished 12th at Melbourne and is the reigning Korean Champion.

On competitive record, Im has beaten Lee and Choo as often as they have beaten him. There are four major Marathon races in Korea in the course of a year and honours between these three top-notchers have been fairly evenly divided.

## MARATHON COURSES

Mr Kim Do-yin, coach to the Korean runners and a very old hand at the Marathon running game, has some interesting comments to make on differences between various renowned Marathon courses.

The Seoul to Incheon Marathon course, which includes steady uphill and downhill slopes, is not a particularly difficult one, he said, but it is certainly a more difficult course than the famous Japanese Kamakura course and he would say that a 2:31 runner on the Seoul-Incheon course would be worth 2:27 on the Kamakura course.

Mr Kim does not think that the Boston Marathon course is much easier than the Kamakura course and estimates that a 2:37 performer on the Kamakura course would be worth not better than 2:35 at Boston.

While the Koreans have decided against any training while in Hongkong, the Japanese runners, Topyuchi Nakata and Masayuki Nunogami, were at Caroline Hill last night for a workout.

They did most of their running on the grass up and down the football field, and Nunogami, who, curiously enough, started his athletic career as a jumper, varied his runs with some rather spectacular leaping into the air.

A 50:22 Sprinter at the age of 22, the prospect of an Olympic Championship in this event in 1960 look very bright.

Nakata took one turn on the track and ran the best part of the lap at a speed that looked like 55 or 56 seconds for a quarter mile.

## TOO COLD, TOO WARM

The Japanese and Hongkong rather cold. It appears that Japan, particularly in the southern islands, has a much warmer climate than one would think probable when having regard to its northerly situation. They say the rather ill-equipped with Hongkong's rice which they find "too dry".

The Koreans, by comparison, feel like they have drifted into a heat wave after bitterly frosty weather the last few weeks in Korea.

Mr Takagi, the Japanese manager, thinks that Japanese athletic standards will shortly be on the way up after the post-war slump.

Young Japanese, he said, have become too "democratic". The pre-war years which produced such stars as Yoshio, Nambu, Oda, Murakami and Nishida and put Japan into a leading position in world athletics are temporarily gone but are again around the corner.

The young Japanese athlete of today, thinks he knows more than his coach and is not as amenable to discipline as were the Japanese athletes of yore, but makes little attempt to be moulded into world-beaters.

However, results last year seem to have stopped a quick review of the country's leading athletes that coaches can do as much for them as their own drive, talent and it looks like a new era when Japan will regain its position as a world power in athletics.—China Mail Special.

## Sports Diary

TODAY

Athletics  
Queen's College Sports finals at Caroline Hill Stadium, commencing at noon.  
St Joseph's College annual sports meeting, 100 Government Stadium, 1:30 p.m.  
Annual Sports (School) Ground, 11 a.m.

TOMORROW

Cricket  
1st Division: KCC v Army South, Army North v CCC, Restall v Op-timism, Scorpions v Navy, INC v Police.  
2nd Division: Army South v KCC, Harrods, Dockyard v Army North, Police v INC.  
Soccer  
1st Division: KMB v Kitchener (INC Stadium), Sing Tao v St Joseph's (Club), Eastern v Club (Caroline Hill) all matches at 4 p.m.  
2nd Division: Dockyard v Telephone (INC Stadium), CMB v GYM-nastics (Club), Soldiers v RMCN (Club) all matches at 4:30 p.m.  
3rd Division: Soldiers v RMCN (Club) at 4:30 p.m.; Police v RMCN (Club) at 5:30 p.m.; Police v RMCN (Club) at 5:30 p.m.  
Hockey  
Ladies' League: Grembs "B" v Victorians (KCC) 7 p.m.  
Rugby  
KGV School Annual Athletics at school ground, 9 p.m.  
Inter-school Sports: Victoria Race at Caroline Hill Stadium, 7 p.m.  
Basketball  
Navy v Army North, RAF v Club, Army South v Police.

## WORLD TT TOURNEY

## Indian Team Likely To Be Victor Barna's Former Pupils

Victor Barna, England's non-playing Swaythling Cup team captain, will have an added interest in the World Table Tennis Championships in Stockholm. For India's team were coached by Barna last year, and indeed Victor travelled to Tokyo as their coach.

All the Indian team are likely to be Barna's former pupils. He will be interested to see whether their play has improved since he last saw them.

Judging by recent results it has, India led for first place in the Asian Championships at Manila.

They play a typically Western style game with ordinary rubber bats, and two of their more promising members are Phackeray and Nagari.

Red China and Korea, too, are likely to feature with India a strong Asian challenge to the Japanese. Both countries did well in Manila, and Red China are now in Central Europe, getting in some keen competitive play before the Championships begin.—London Express Service.

## Soccer League Standings

Police	12	3	1	23	8	9
Club	12	2	4	0	23	3
St Joseph's	12	2	3	7	23	7
St Paul's	11	0	1	11	23	0
Navy	11	0	1	11	23	0
Reserve Division						
C.A.A.	7	0	0	1	23	6
South China	7	0	0	1	23	6
K.A.M.	6	0	0	1	10	10
Police	6	0	0	1	10	10
Army	6	0	0	2	12	10
St Joseph's	7	1	0	0	8	23
Club	7	1	0	0	8	23
Police	7	1	0	0	8	23
Second Division						
Yardies	12	0	3	2	43	11
Tung Wah	14	0	3	2	43	11
F.A. Cup						
Police	13	8	4	1	62	14
Gymnastics	13	8	2	4	39	27
R.A.M.C.	13	8	2	4	41	37
Police	13	8	2	4	41	37
Scotchmen	15	0	4	0	29	15
Taihook	15	7	3	7	29	15
C.R.D.	15	7	3	7	29	15
Police	15	7	3	7	29	15
B. & S.	16	4	2	0	57	60
Fireworks	16	4	2	0	10	60
Police	16	4	2	0	10	60
Telephone	16	3	0	1	20	12
Third Division						
Caroline Hill	14	0	1	7	68	12
C. & W.	14	1	1	3	68	10
Aldrich	14	11	2	3	65	10
Police	14	11	2	3	65	10
Watsons	11	6	1	3	82	20
University	11	6	1	3	23	14
Police	11	6	1	3	23	14
B. & S.	14	0	1	7	30	40
Tennis	14	0	1	7	30	40
Hedderston	14	4	2	8	22	10
Margaretville	14	4	2	8	19	48
Police	14	4	2	8	19	48
St. Godwin's	14	2	0	12	18	4
Hollandia	14	0	2	12	18	4



## JIMMY GUTHRIE SPOTS...

## FLAWS IN THE TRANSFER SYSTEM AND CONTRACTS, BUT NOTHING IS DONE

I cite the Football League Management Committee for not giving the League footballer a square deal.

I accuse the League Committee, currently led by Mr Arthur Oakley, with doing nothing in four years to obey findings of the impartial Ministry of Labour investigation of 1951 into the conditions of the League footballer.

The League tried to gag me. The FA tried. And the Players' Union committee played into their hands when they sacked me in Manchester recently. But I refuse to be gagged. You football fans who are the lifeblood of the game should be put in possession of the facts which expose the League bosses.

## ACTION REPORT—NIL

These are the points raised by the Ministry's investigation of 1951, points printed in a Government White Paper in 1952.

POINT 1.—That the League admit faults in the transfer system.

What is the League's action after four years? Nil.

The League, represented by Mr Arthur Drewry, now elevated to head of the FA, four years ago told the investigators: "We do not believe there is general dissatisfaction among players."

What unadmitted "bun-

lums"? I give the League bosses this fact which may have escaped their learned notice:—Every year approximately one-third of League players are not retained by their clubs. They have to seek new employers. Approximately one-sixth of them are prevented from getting new employers because of a fee on their heads.

These players get no wages after their contract expires on June 30. And if no one buys them they have to carry on living and maintaining families without pay, or quit League football.

Would you, Mr. Fan, care to work under such conditions? And the League had the nerve to say there is no dissatisfaction among the scruffy, sorry, players.

I repeat, the League have done nothing about this system although admitting faults in it. Why, Mr Oakley, why? We suggested a player on transfer not being paid should get each week £2 per thousand

of his transfer fee. But the League ignored this suggestion as well as the investigation's recommendation that a player should receive some remuneration when a fee is on his head.

POINT 2.—The Ministry's investigation said it was undesirable that the entire benefit of a transfer fee should go to the selling club.

The investigation proposed a new system under which transfers be limited to £15,000, the fee to be split equally between the selling club, the Players' Benevolent Fund, and the FA.

The League threw this out, saying, in effect, that it is ridiculous for players to benefit from the cash their ability commands.

## THE BRITISH WAY

POINT 3.—The investigation, in its cautious wording, said: "In view of the entertainment football provides we do not think the maximum wage excessive." Which is the "British" way of saying that it is far too low!

An Industrial Disputes Tribunal forced the League to raise the maximum wage the next year to £15 in the season, £12 in the summer, from £14 and £10.

That was four years ago. Why hasn't the footballer's wage kept pace with everybody else's?

POINT 4.—The investigation said it would be a denial of justice for players on charges in front of the League bosses to be refused Union or legal representation.

## TWO FOUND GUILTY

Yet in December Trevor Ford was refused representation. Three years ago Wilf Mannion, of Middlesbrough and England, was refused it. Both were found guilty by the League—both without representation.

In this country where justice for the individual is held so precious we allow men who are footballers without legal training to face alone men of proved business ability.

Incredible...but true. For the League have ignored this instruction too.

POINT 5.—The investigation said players' contracts should not be altered without the players being consulted.

Yet the contract has been interfered with—without the players' consent. Their contract was cut by a mouth.

I have raised these points with the League time after time and with the Industrial Disputes Tribunal. They just talk round the issues, getting nowhere.

A well-known Queen's Counsel told me last year, Jimmy, the only way you will ever break the grip of these dictators is through a campaign to whip up public indignation against the present conditions for footballers.

Unless, of course, every single footballer in League football refuses to re-sign the present type of contract.

My QC friend could be so right. But I cherish the hope that one day the League and FA bosses will wake up to their own dictatorship and give the footballer the new deal he deserves.

(London Express Service.)

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## AFTER A RECORD

All goal scoring records in junior football in the Ciltmore (Lanes) area are likely to be broken this season by Lov Moor FC. Defeating Billington 10-0, they took their total to 141 goals in only seventeen matches. They still have the same number of games to play, so their final aggregate may be astronomical.

On a point of handicapping River Line could not have been given much less weight, and it only requires the engagement of a strong lightweight rider and soft ground on the day to ensure a strong following for this six-year-old.

## BAD DRAW

Another six-year-old who may appear in the betting at a later stage is Nicholas Nickleby. He,

however, has run 36 times to date and has proved a very paying proposition.

When he ran in last year's Lincoln he looked very well, but he drew number three position and that is the end of every horse.

Whereas River Line has gone down 5lb, in the weights Nicholas Nickleby has gone down 12lb. Even allowing for the improved class of this year's field, Nicholas Nickleby has been very fairly treated.

In his first race after the Lincoln last year he went up to Newcastle and won a three-horse race from Sombrero and Mountain Music. He can meet Mountain Music at Lincoln on 6lb, better terms.

Nicholas Nickleby naturally drifted in the market last year when the draw became known and he started at 40-1. At the present time he is quoted at only 20-1.

It is not yet known whether he will be seriously trained for the race, but he has an obvious chance on the handicap.

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come, should be addressed to the  
Editor, business communications and  
advertisements to the Secretary.  
Telephone 2441 (4 lines).  
KOWLOON OFFICE:  
244 Broadway Road.  
Telephone 2444.

## Classified Advertisements

20 WORDS \$4.00  
for 1 DAY PREPAID  
ADDITIONAL INSERTIONS  
\$2.00 PER DAY  
10 cents PER WORD OVER 20  
Births, Deaths, Marriages,  
Personal \$5.00 per insertion  
not exceeding 25 words, 25  
cents each additional word.  
ALTERNATE INSERTIONS  
10% EXTRA  
If not prepaid a booking fee  
of 50 cents is charged.

## WANTED KNOWN

TAILORING SERVICE for drapes  
slip covers etc. Expert workmanship  
at attractive prices. 11, 13, 15  
Garden Road, Hongkong. Telephone  
26804.

## MUSICAL

VOX's Complete "Solos" Series  
on 10-inch, 100% Pure  
Cuba, Italy, Latin America, Naples,  
Spain, Venice, Opera, Ball in  
Vienna, The King of the Castle  
(G. Faver), Vienna Concerto, Movie  
Cocktails, Cha-cha-cha, George  
Gershwin, Midnight in Manhattan,  
etc. Sole Agents, T. Eason, 750,  
Alexandra House, Telephone 20100,  
25077.

## STAMPS

SOMETHING EXCLUSIVE. Collec-  
tors packets of assorted stamps.  
From 20 cents per packet upward.  
An entirely new series. South  
China Morning Post Ltd., Wyndham Street  
and Robinson Road, Kowloon.

STAMP ALBUMS - "Collection  
Bureau" series. New stock now  
available. 30, 50, 100, 200, 500  
South China Morning Post Ltd., Wyndham Street  
and Robinson Road, Kowloon.

## NOTICE

### THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

Ordinary Yearly General  
Meeting

NOTICE IS HEREBY  
GIVEN that the Ordinary  
Yearly General Meeting of  
the Shareholders of the Cor-  
poration will be held at the  
Head Office of the Corporation,  
1, Queen's Road Central  
Hong Kong, on Friday, the  
15th day of March, 1957, at  
Noon for the purpose of re-  
ceiving and considering the  
reports of the Directors and  
of the Auditors and the Profit  
and Loss Account and Balance  
Sheet for the year ended 31st  
December, 1956, and for the  
election of Directors and the  
appointment of Auditors.

THE REGISTER OF  
SHARES of the Corporation  
will be closed from Friday,  
the 1st day of March to  
Friday, the 15th day of  
March, 1957, (both days  
inclusive) during which  
period no transfer of shares  
can be registered.

By Order of the Board,  
MICHAEL W. TURNER,  
Chief Manager.

Hong Kong,  
11th January, 1957.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

### "MENTOR"

Damaged cargo ex this vessel will  
be surveyed by Messrs Goddard &  
Douglas at 10:30 a.m. on 22nd Feb.  
on February 22, 1957, and consignees  
are requested to have their repre-  
sentatives present during the survey.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE  
Agents.

Hongkong, February 21, 1957.

## To ADVERTISERS

SUNDAY POST-HERALD  
Space for advertisements  
advertising should be  
booked not later than  
noon on Wednesday.

For the SOUTH CHINA  
MORNING POST and the  
CHINA MAIL, 48 hours  
before date of publication.

Special Announcements  
and Classified Advertis-  
ments as usual.

# Hooliganism Is One Of Poland's Biggest Social Problems MILITARY POLICE CREATED TO HELP COMBAT IT

By SIDNEY TAYLOR

Warsaw, Feb. 21.

Hooliganism has become one of Poland's biggest social problems.

To help combat it, the first military police to exist in Poland since World War II are now on the streets with orders to intervene in civilian disturbances if there are no militia (as the police here are called) about.

They have been brought into being because the militia are not numerous enough to deal with the hooligans, nor have they sufficient cars at their disposal.

## New Instance

Hardly a day passes without some new instance of hooliganism being reported. Only reports of incidents of political significance reach the outside world. But behind the headlines announcing attacks on militiamen, the burning of two radio stations and breaking of tramway windows, is a background of brawling, disorder and molestation common to most cities and large towns throughout the country.

A year ago, hooligan incidents averaged 2,298 a month. Last November, however, they totalled 5,067, and over 300 militiamen a month were being beaten up.

Stettin and Gdansk on the Baltic, Poznan and Bydgoszcz in Poland, have all had their own waves of hooliganism. At Katowice, in the industrial south, there was at one time an epidemic of smashing up the interiors of railway compartments. Many thousands of windows and electric light bulbs were broken, lavatory doors were removed from their hinges and washbasins shattered. The newspaper Dziennik Zachodni described the damage as "a picture of frightful destruction."

## Gang Liquidated

The police of Wroclaw, the former German town of Breslau, who have had much experience in dealing with young hoodlums, have lately been driving round dark streets at night to disperse "contingents" of them. A gang of young thugs who used to annoy people at the Central Station has only recently been "liquidated."

Police now patrol day and night outside one well-known hotel in Warsaw. A 24-hour watch has been started because, in the words of Trybuna Ludu, the Communist Party newspaper, hooliganism in this part of Warsaw has "become rampant."

The dancing basement and cafe of the hotel are the resort of foreigners with luxurious cars, black marketeers and a few girls waiting to be picked up. Rough-looking youths hang about outside the hotel when the weather is not too cold. Passers-by are often insulted and a few months ago a militiaman was attacked and a motorcar turned over.

The proud claim of one newspaper that the militia patrols at Wroclaw "have several cars at their disposal," indicates one weakness of this Polish police force. They are not properly motorised and there are no real flying squads, as understood elsewhere.

## Carry Revolvers

General Ryszard Dobieszak, chief Commandant of the Polish militia, has said that flying squads are essential if they are to deal effectively with these incidents.

The Polish militia usually carry revolvers which they carry, if ever, need to use. They are now being issued with truncheons, which are more practical. In the near future, the riot squad is to be equipped also with tear gas, smoke bombs and fire hoses.

The new law will speed up procedure in the courts and increase the penalties for brawling and crimes of violence. General Dobieszak has blamed the courts for being too lenient. He says that 80 per cent of the men who take part in beating up militiamen are only placed on probation and he blames the public for just looking on when there is trouble and even helping arrested roughs to get away.

This, he says, gives hooligans the feeling that they can do just what they like in Poland.

## Police Court

The evening newspaper, Express Wieczorny, urges that hooligans should be handed over

to a police court, not brought before a Committee of the People's Council (local government). The hooligans, it declared, treated this tribunal with contempt, and either ignore it or come with their friends, who clap, whistle or cheer. If fined, they never paid the money, and the man who goes to collect is insulted and even, in some cases, threatened, perhaps with knives.

"Corrective labour," the penalty usually substituted for an unpaid fine, has proved equally ineffective. If he works in a factory, the hooligan does not worry much about 20 per cent of his wages being deducted. Often, he does not work at all. If given a job sweeping the streets, he does it badly.

## Unsafe At Night

"Anyone who has anything to do with the problem," the newspaper added, "knows that the most convincing argument with the hooligan is the militiaman's truncheon."

In Warsaw, some streets and neighbourhoods are unsafe at night. In the lonely wilderness of rubble and weed beyond the city, where the Ghetto of Muranow used to be, a taxidriver will explain: "I would not bring you here after dark."

Hard-working conductors and conductresses on Warsaw's grossly overcrowded trains are often assaulted by youths quarrelsome drunk with vodka. So many people have experienced such moments of fear that when a young brute is seen being soundly thrashed by a thoroughly equipped police officer—one hand grasping the front of his collar, the other arm swinging every kind of blow on his face—there is genuine enjoyment on the faces of onlookers.

But the arrest of a trouble-maker and a cry of "look what the militiamen are doing" has also been known to start a concerted attack on the man in uniform. Such a melee in Poland can lead to rioting.

## Not Numerous

The principal problems of the militia are that they are neither numerous enough nor sufficiently well-trained, and they are overworked and underpaid.

In the teeming working-class district of Wola, on the west side of Warsaw, there are only between 20 and 30 militiamen to keep the peace for 100,000 people. One of their officers complained to Trybuna Ludu: "My men are on duty for twelve hours on end. As to our equipment, we had better not mention it. We have one motorcar and two motorcycles."

That is why uniformed militiamen have now been augmented by the new corps of military police. Even before the advent of these, workers and students, recruited from the factories and universities, had been used to form a special militia for night patrols in lonely streets.

These strong, determined-looking young civilians wearing red and white arm bands first became prominent during last October's "cold" revolution, when Poland was establishing a new and freer relationship with the Soviet Union. Soviet troops were then on the move. There was tension among the population and the Government was most anxious to avoid any demonstration of national feeling which might provoke a Soviet occupation.

## In Lorries

Whenever a Polish demonstration looked like taking an ugly turn, scores of workers and students militia would appear suddenly from nowhere, summoned to the spot in lorries by Communist Party officials.

Mr Marian Rybicki, the Prosecutor-General, is to press for an immediate law designed to strengthen "the State's struggle against hooliganism." Mr Rybicki has declared that Poland's hooligans have undoubtedly been emboldened by the demobilisation of the organs appointed to combat crime.

He was referring to several thousand members of the UB (Security Police) who were dismissed. This branch of the militia were completely discredited during the Poznan riot trials. Day after day evidence was given of how they had

beaten prisoners to obtain false confessions. When one of their officers was chased, beaten and kicked to death by a crowd, no real effort was made by spectators to save him. Professor Jozef Chalasiński, a mass psychologist from Warsaw University, attributed this incident to the "eruption of accumulated reserves of hate" felt by the public for the secret police.

## New Trades

The dismissed UB men are finding it difficult to get jobs. "No one," they say, "wants to employ a man who has been in the UB."

Some 5,000 of them are now learning new trades at vocational schools—China Mail Special.

## Burma President Nominated

Rangoon, Feb. 21.  
Burma's ruling Anti-Fascist People Freedom League today nominated U Win Maung as President of Burma for the next five years, succeeding Dr Ba U.

U Win Maung, a Karen member of Parliament, now holds the post of Minister of Transport. He and the new Premier, U Nu, will be formally installed during the parliamentary session, beginning on February 26.

The present President, U Ba Swe, will become a deputy Premier. There will be no other changes in the Cabinet and Burma's foreign policy is not expected to change.—France-Press.

## NATO Commander Visits Rome



General Lauris Norstad, USAF, Supreme Allied Commander, Europe, inspects a guard of honour following his arrival in Rome on an official visit.—Express Photo.

## Platinum Presentation To Aga Khan

Calcutta, Feb. 21.  
Scarlet-robed and gold-turbaned, followers of the Aga Khan, spiritual leader of the Ismaili Moslem sect, tonight presented him with a rectangular platinum plaque to mark the 70th year of his leadership.

His son, Prince Aly Khan, wearing a white high-collared tunic, black breeches, silver spurs and a black fur cap, represented his father at the ceremony in Calcutta.

Khan Sahadur Dossani, President of the Calcutta Ismaili Council, read a speech praising the Aga Khan's virtues.

Replying on his behalf, Aly Khan declared that, although age and illness prevent his father from visiting his followers throughout the world, he constantly had them in his thoughts. He also read a message from the Aga Khan.—France-Press.

## WEST NEW GUINEA CONTESTED

United Nations, Feb. 21.

The Communist-dominated World Federation of Trade Union (WFTU) today urged the General Assembly to declare that West New Guinea is a part of Indonesia and to call for Dutch withdrawal from the island territory.

The WFTU sent to UN delegations a letter giving its views of the forthcoming debate on the West Irian question. West Irian is the Indonesian designation for West New Guinea.

"So long as the problem of West Irian remains unresolved, the territory of the Republic of Indonesia will be violated," the letter said. "Its sovereign rights as an independent country will be impaired, and West Irian will remain a base of aggression, menacing the security of the country, thus constituting a

constant danger to peace in that part of the world."

The WFTU urged the Assembly to adopt a "just and clear" resolution recognising Indonesia's claim to the territory.—United Press.

## Threatened Ike

Cleveland, Feb. 21.  
John Hucovsky, a 69-year-old retired worker, was today arrested and freed on a \$2,000 bail for having threatened the life of President Eisenhower.

Hucovsky recently wrote a letter to the White House complaining that his pension of \$60 a month was too small. He threatened to kill the President, who, he said, was not equal to his task.—France-Press.

## UN: REBUFF TO HUNGARY

New York, Feb. 21.  
The United Nations General Assembly today declined to recognise diplomats sent by Hungary.

By a vote of 60 to none against with one abstention, (11 absent) an Assembly policy session gave its approval to the position taken by its Credentials Committee earlier this month.

At that time, on the motion of the United States, the committee voted that one to "take no decision regarding the credentials submitted on behalf of the representatives of Hungary."

The Hungarian delegation walked out of the UN in December in protest against the Assembly's debates on the Hungarian revolution.—Reuter.

## Truman: I'm Sympathetic

New York, Feb. 21.

Former President Harry Truman said today though he sympathized with President Eisenhower in the current Middle East crisis, he was opposed to sanctions against Israel.

Mr Truman said he interpreted President Eisenhower's nationwide television and radio broadcast on the problem last night as outlining a policy which said the U.S. could "not interfere with strong nations," but could "make small ones behave."

Mr Truman said Israel should not be singled out because it is a small country, while the Soviet Union, a major power, was permitted to commit acts of aggression such as in Hungary, without penalty.

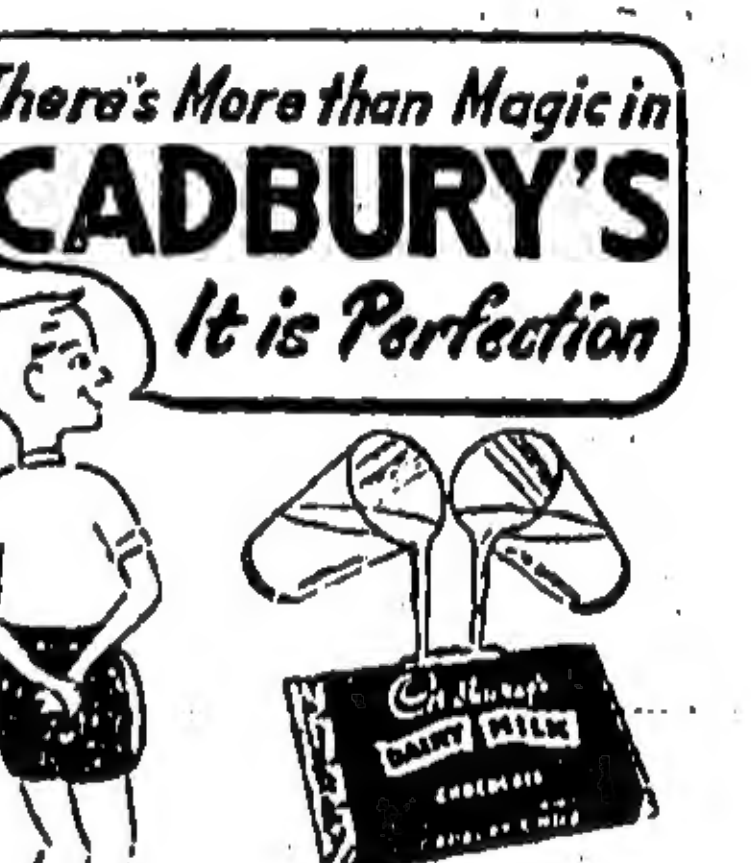
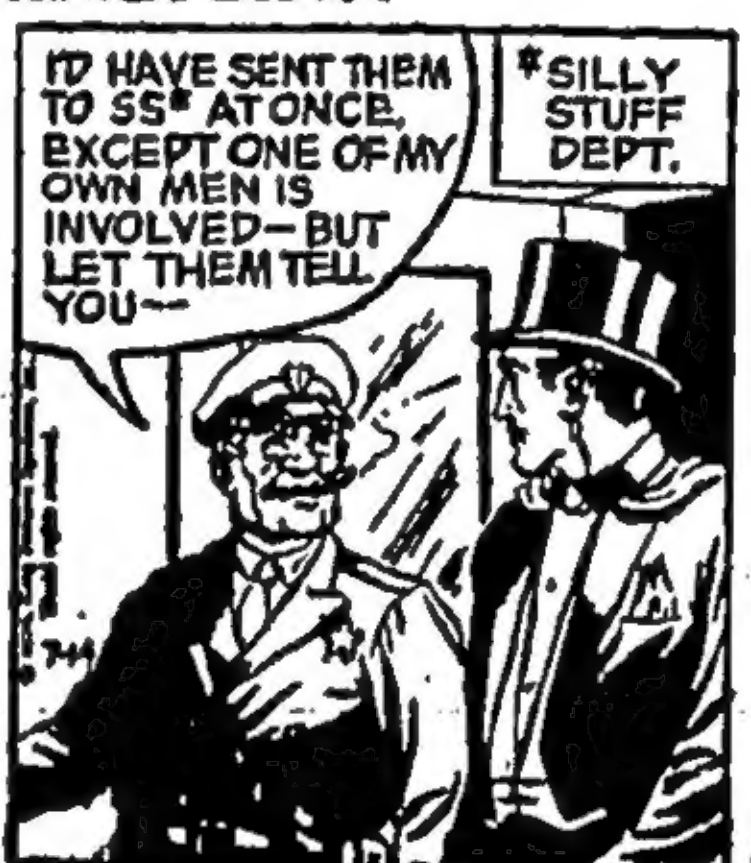
"The only way to handle Russia is the way it has been handled in the past," Mr Truman said. "Things like the aid to Greece and Turkey, Berlin airlift and this country's intervention in Korea."—China Mail Special.

United Nations, Feb. 21.

The Panamanian delegate today laid before the United Nations Political Committee a resolution, proposing the creation of a five-member committee to investigate conditions on the island of Cyprus and make recommendations to the next session.—France-Press.

## MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN

By Lee Falk and Phil Davis



## FERD'NAND

By Milk



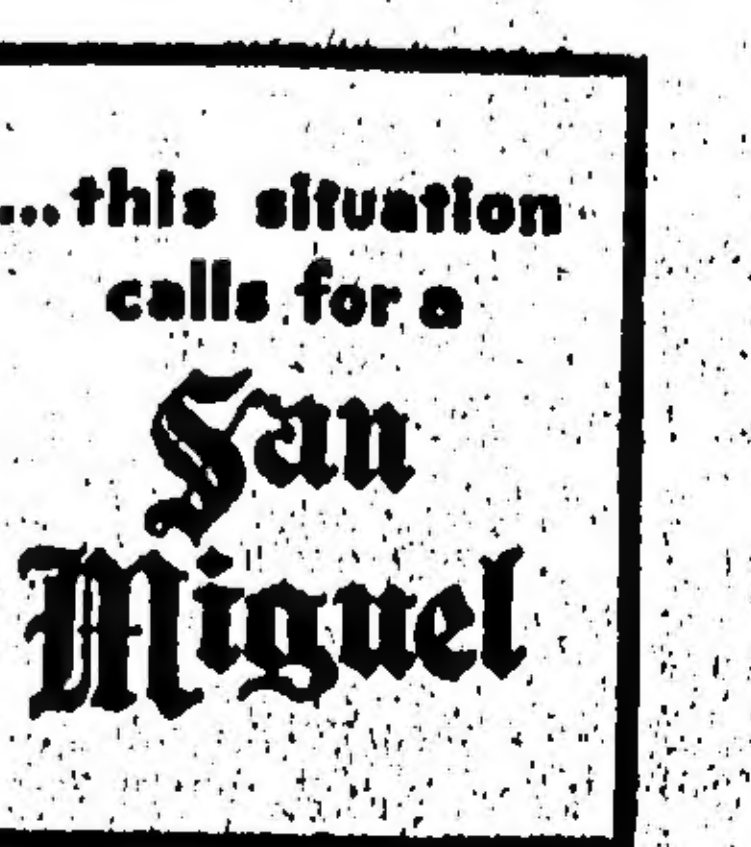
## NANCY

By Ernie Bushmiller



## JOHNNY HAZARD

By Frank Robbins



## ROWNTREES



A TEA TIME TREAT

...this situation  
calls for a  
**San Miguel**



## TRADE and COMMERCE SECTION

## SHARES MOVE UP AGAIN

**But Prices Close Below The Week's Highs**

**\$5½m TURNOVER**

By A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

Turnover again topped the \$5 million mark this week when share prices registered a further rise on the Hongkong Stock Exchange.

But prices closed generally lower than their mid-week highs after two days in which a slight drift was apparent.

This week only three dividends were announced—A. S. Watson's unchanged \$1 and one for six bonus issue, Green Island Cement's \$4, also unchanged, and Hongkong Engineering's final of 10 cents (plus 10 cents interim)—making a total of 20 cents a share.

## LAND SALE

They paid \$3.50 dividend and bonus last year against \$2 dividend in 1954 on their \$2.10 million profit.

Yesterday the share sold at a high of 47½ which is 75 cents up on the week and talk is that distribution may again be higher. At the same time there is talk of a land sale in Aberdeen which may also result in a cash hand-out to shareholders.

These are the factors behind Dock's rise this week.

Hongkong Hotels are up 20 cents this week which takes them up 90 cents on the month. There is a market report that a new issue may be made later.

Yau-mat are higher—they rose to \$107-\$108 earlier this week—on reports of better earnings. Dairy Farms, up 20 cents on the week, are also supposed to be showing better results.

## CEMENTS LOWER

Cements have fallen \$1.25 on the week after quite a long period of steadiness. Although they are paying on unchanged \$4, earnings are reported to be down.

Both Hongkong Electric and China Lights are slightly higher but brokers do not expect very much movement in these shares until the companies have given their answer to protests against their decision to raise the surcharge. Brokers feel there is no reason to believe that the companies will alter their decision but apparently investors are waiting to see.

Hongkong Banks close at \$101½ up \$5 on the week but are down \$15 from their high on Monday.

The market reacted well to Hongkong Land's 11 for 13 issue (announced in this column last week) and the shares moved up \$1 to \$84½.

## WATSON'S FIGURES

A. S. Watson's figures last week deserve comment. Profit is given as \$1,029,803 against last year's \$939,173. This is a good increase but it is still below the 1953 figure of \$1,060 million (when the company was paying \$3 dividend). The improvement in the company's position will be well received however.

Together with the unchanged \$1 dividend there is a one for six bonus issue which will increase capital from \$9 million to \$7 million. Holders of 100 shares should receive 17 bonus shares on top of their dividend cheque which should be ample compensation for the unchanged dividend.

This week, eleven shares were higher, five were steady and eight were lower. Last week's tally was nine higher, eight steady and seven lower.

Here is an authoritative Ice House Street comment on the market:

Although the Stock Market remained fairly steady

throughout the past week it was disappointing to find that there was no real follow-through to the more promising tone evident early on. However, the volume of business has been steady with the total turnover exceeding \$5.5 million.

## MARKET DIARY

Here is a diary of the week:

**FRIDAY:** Stimulated by further good company news, the Stock Market closed on a more cheerful note. T/O: \$1,734,000.

**MONDAY:** Market ruled steady with interest fairly widespread. T/O: \$1,080,000.

**TUESDAY:** Prices fractionally lower where changed, \$1,080,000.

**WEDNESDAY:** Prices tend to drift lower. T/O: \$546,000.

**THURSDAY:** No material change. Prices fluctuate either way within narrow limits. T/O: \$1,473,000.

## HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE

(From Our Correspondent)

Business done on the Hongkong Stock Exchange this morning amounted to approximately \$585,000. Noon quotations and the morning's transactions:

**BANKS** Buyers Sellers Sales  
HSK Bank 1005 1020 2 @ 1015  
RUBBER 254

**INSURANCE** Buyers Sellers Sales  
Lombard 37 37 10 @ 945  
UTILITIES 0.60 0.60 2000 @ 6.85

**DOCKS, ETC.** Buyers Sellers Sales  
H. Wharf 29½ 102 2000 @ 6.85  
C. Light 22.90 23 1000 @ 13.30

**PROV. LAND, ETC.** Buyers Sellers Sales  
HSK Hotel 15.00 16.80 1000 @ 15.00  
HSK Hotel 15.00 16.80 1000 @ 15.00

**HSK Land** 0.40 0.41 2000 @ 0.41  
HSK Land 1.375 1.425 2000 @ 1.425

**HSK Land** 1.425 1.45 11000 @ 1.45  
HSK Land 1.425 1.45 11000 @ 1.45

**Trust** 1.00 1.00 2000 @ 1.00  
Trust 1.00 1.00 2000 @ 1.00

**INDUSTRIALS** Buyers Sellers Sales  
Cement 37 37½ 1000 @ 37½  
Rope 12.90 13 500 @ 13

**STORES, ETC.** Buyers Sellers Sales  
Dairy 16.10 16.20 1000 @ 16.10  
Waters 14.20 14.40 1000 @ 14.20

**COTTON** Buyers Sellers Sales  
Textiles 4.65 4.50 2000 @ 4.65  
Nanyang 0.25 0.25 2000 @ 0.25

## CHICAGO LARD PRICES

Chicago, Feb. 21. Closing prices of lard futures in cents per lb. were:

Mar. 15.10  
May 15.07  
July 15.10  
Sept. 14.95  
Oct. 14.75

## Exchange Rates

Business was done in the local official exchange market this morning at the following rates:

U.S. dollar (per \$1) 6.14  
Sterling notes (per £1) 16.12  
Australian notes (per £1) 12.63  
Indonesian rupiah (per 100) 18.10  
Singapore dollar (per 100) 28.60

## ★ The Share Market At A Glance ★

	Jan 17	Jan 24	Feb 7	Feb 14	Feb 21	Up or down
HSK Bank	1640	1615	1600b	1610b	1615	up
Lombard	37½	37½	38½	37½	38½	steady
Union	957½	957½	952½	947½	945m	steady
Wheelock	7.20	6.75ad	6.75	6.75	6.85	up
HSK Wharf	93	93½	97½	102	100½m	up
HSK Dock	40b	40½	45½	47½	47½	up
HSK Hotels	13.30b	13.20	13.40m	13.40	13.30	up
HSK Land	14.90b	15	15.20	15.30	15.50	up
HSK Realty	62	62	61	63½	64½	up
HSK Tram	1.325b	1.325b	1.40b	1.425	1.425	steady
HSK Ferry	33.40	23.20	23.50	23.40	23.20	up
HSK Light	143	143	140b	144	142m	up
HSK Telephone	103	103	104	104	105b	up
C.I. Cement	23.30	23.30	23.10	22.90	23	up
Dairy Farm	31½	31	31½	31	31½	up
A.S. Watson	24.60	24.30	24.60	25.40	25.70	up
HSK Realty	38½	38½	38½	38½	37½	up
HSK Ferry	15.40	15.40	15.80	15.90	16.10	up
HSK Light	13.60b	13.70b	13.90m	14	14.20	up
HSK Telephone	6a	6.85m	6.85m	6.10m	6.80	up
HSK Ferry	9.80m	9.70b	9.75b	9.70b	9.75m	steady
HSK Light	4.40m	4.40m	4.70	4.70a	4.70	steady
HSK Telephone	7.15b	7.00b	8.35	8.40	8.25	up

## WALL STREET STOCKS SHOW IMPROVEMENT

New York, Feb. 21.

Stocks improved irregularly with special issues showing strength today.

Trading lightened in advance of the long holiday with a few outstanding exceptions. Industrial stocks lost 2.07 points and rails 0.32.

Corporate news was mixed. In oil, Getty Oil led, 2½ points, Getty Oil 17½, Royal Dutch 1½, and Standard of California a point. Other oils were easier with the exception of Barber which rose 3 points after failing to appear on the tape yesterday.

Steel issues sold off with US Steel down a point.

Chrysler lost a point in the motor, Du Pont in the chemicals, and American Smelting in the metals among the leaders. Rails held in a narrow area. Most utilities were higher.

## Feature

US Hoffman machinery, appearing on blocks ranging to 30,000 shares, featured the market in turnover. Central Hudson Gas & Electric, ordinarily a dull issue, had a 10,000-share block. American Radiator late in the day appeared on blocks ranging up to 8,000 shares.

Otherwise the dealings were small with sales for the session totalling 1,680,000 shares, against 1,790,000 shares in the previous session.

All security and commodity markets throughout the US will be closed for the Washington's birthday holiday.

NY Stock Exchange bond volume was \$3,045,000.

American Stock Exchange volume was 640,000 shares.

Dow-Jones closing averages were:

20 Industrials	448.82
20 Rail	70.34
15 Utilities	105.30
40 Bonds	80.83
Comm. future price index	107.25

## Closing Prices

Allied Chemicals	9 97½
Allied Mills Inc.	28
Allis Chalmers	33½
American Airline	30½
American Cable & Radio Corp.	45
American Cyanamide Co.	19½
Amer. & Fitch Power	70½
Amer. Mach. & Fdry	33½
American Metal	30½
American Smelting	50½
Am. Sugar Ref.	122
American Tel. & Tel.	173½
American Tobacco	35½
Armstrong	14
Atlas Cons. Mining	21½
Baltimore & Ohio	124
Bendix Aviation Corp.	60½
Bendix Corp.	15
Beneficial Fin.	104
Bethlehem Steel	43
Boeing Airplane	327½
Borden (Tie) Co.	52½
Burroughs Add. Machine	30½
Chas. & J. Co.	31
Coca-Cola	14½
Cot. Tractor	62
Celanese	21½
Chase Manhattan Bank	48½
C.I.T. Financial Corp.	41½
Consolidated Edison	60½
Columbia Carbon	64
Colgate-Palmolive Co.	41½
Commercial Credit	40½
Commonwealth Elec.	32½
Consolidated Edison	60½
Continental Oil Co.	87
Crown Zellerbach	51½
Dow Chemical	54
Diamond Alkali	78½
Douglas Aircraft	179½
Dow Chemical	54
Dupont de Nemours	179½

## LONDON OIL SHARES IN DEMAND

London, Feb. 21.

Prices on the stock exchange favoured the upside in a mixed and quiet trading day.

Increased demand bolstered oils, with British Petroleum, Shell Transport and Royal Dutch the leaders.

Some low-priced industrials improved slightly on good earnings reports, but the overall list was quiet.

Early losses in British Government bonds were pared down to fractions by the close.

Copper shares attracted some small support, and some scattered gains were recorded among rubber issues. Dollar stocks were irregular.

Foreign bonds continued quiet with Japanese issues showing some firmness.—United Press.

## New York Sugar Market

New York, Feb. 21.

World No. 4 sugar futures today closed unchanged to 5 points lower with sales of 431 contracts.

Domestic No. 6 sugar futures closed 1 point higher to 2 points lower with sales of 244 contracts.

World futures drifted lower on pre-holiday evening-up operations between the trade and commission houses.

Dealers said a substantial foreign demand for world raws is in the offing but buyers in futures were unimpressed apparently because raw buyers have not indicated a definite date for commencement of operations.

Domestic No. 6 futures were quiet and mixed while traders awaited developments in the longshoremen situation.

Contract No. 4 (world)

Contract No. 4 (world)	
Mar.	5.85
May	5.85
July	5.85
Sept.	5.85
Nov.	5.85
Mar.	4.85
May	4.85
July	4.85
Spot—(cents per lb. for	
Cuba)	5.85



